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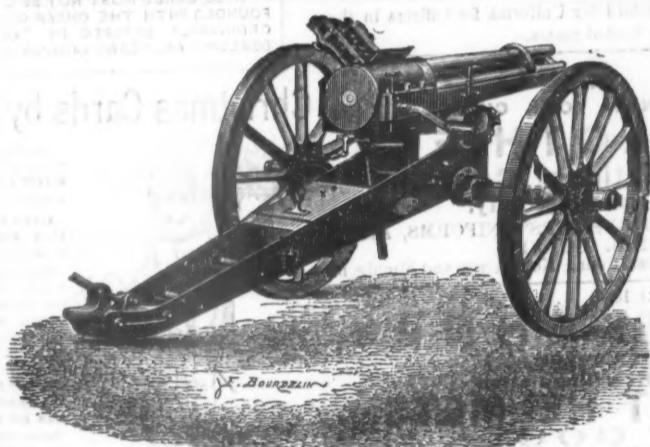
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJ. R. P. HUGHES, A. D. C. to Gen. Terry, is acting as Adjutant-General of the Department of Dakota during the absence of Gen. Breck.

The announcement in several papers of the recent death at Fort Bliss, Texas, of the wife of Lieut. W. S. Davies, 18th U. S. Infantry, turns out to be incorrect, as the lady was quite well at latest account.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDNER, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island this week from his trip to Maine with reference to the Sergeant Kelly shooting affair.

GEN. SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., and Mrs. Breck started East from St. Paul November 20 to spend six or seven weeks with friends at the General's home near Middleborough, Mass.

LIEUT. E. ST. J. GREBLE, 21 U. S. Artillery, left New York early this week for Washington Barracks, D. C., to pack up his effects there and betake himself to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Light Battery F.

SUNDAY, J. H. BILL, U. S. A., recently a member of the Medical Examining Board in New York, reports to Gen. Howard at Omaha for assignment to a post.

PAYMASTER W. H. JOHNSTON, U. S. A., now in Arizona, will take Maj. Sprague's place in New York City in a few weeks, locating his office in the Army Building.

The marriage of Miss Belle Burns, daughter of Gen. W. W. Burns, U. S. A., to Doctor G. L. Magruder, of Washington, took place in that city November 25 at the residence of the bride's father on McPherson Square. After the ceremony there was a reception. The following were amongst those present: Gen. and Miss Sherman, Mrs. Thackara, Gen. I. N. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, Gen. and Mrs. Graham, Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Admiral and Miss Nichols, Gen. and Mrs. Perry, Gen. and Mrs. MacFeeley, Gen. and Mrs. Crane, Gen. Drum, Gen. and Miss Brown, Gen. and Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Capt. Mullins, Commodore Temple, Mrs. Capt. Fred. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Sackett, Col. and Mrs. Gilman, Gen. and Mrs. Card, Maj. and Mrs. Nash, Gen. Hagner, Mrs. Col. Jones, Mrs. Col. Rockwell, Mr. and Miss Trescott, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Col. W. Chapman, Gen. and Mrs. Wilcox, Admiral and Mrs. Almy, Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Merrill, Gen. Rev. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. General Ricketts, Medical Director and Mrs. Turner.

LIEUT. S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited Fort Warren, Mass., this week on court-martial service. He is also due at Fort Preble Monday next on similar service.

LIEUT. H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, has joined his company at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

CAPT. J. W. RODER and Lieut. William Eunis, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, are expected at Fort Preble, Me., Monday next to remain for a few days.

LIEUT. C. J. T. CLARKE, 10th U. S. Infantry, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, early in December to spend Christmas with friends, rejoining at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in January.

ASS'T. SURGEON H. O. PERLEY, U. S. A., left Governor's Island this week on a trip to Maine, to return some time next week.

ASS'T. SURGEON PAUL R. BROWN, U. S. A., will remain North for the winter, hoping that his health will have been sufficiently restored in the spring to enable him to resume duty. He is at Binghamton, N. Y.

CAPTAIN WM. SINCLAIR, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Little Rock barracks, Ark., is visiting friends in New York and vicinity.

GEN. AUGUR and his officers at San Antonio, recently gave a ball at the headquarters building, in honor of Gen. D. S. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, and the 23d U. S. Infantry, previous to their departure for New Mexico. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. General and Mrs. Augur and General and Mrs. Vincent received the company. General and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, Mrs. General Ord, Mrs. General Trevino, Mrs. Dr. Powell, Mrs. Grenet, Colonel and Mrs. Lee and Miss Lee, Captain and Mrs. Campbel, Colonel and Mrs. Clous, Miss Tunstall, Miss Balknap, Hon. Tom Ochiltree, Gen. A. G. Malloy and many others were present.

A DESPATCH from St. Louis, November 21, says: "James B. Eads, the distinguished engineer who built the St. Louis bridge and constructed the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, has just returned after an absence of ten months. Since his departure he has visited England and the Continent, and has brought to the attention of capitalists there his scheme for a ship railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He claims to have made such arrangements in England that the completion of that work does not depend upon any action that Congress may take on the proposition he submitted at the last session. On the subject of the jetties he says that, during the past three years and a half there has not been a single instance in which any vessel attempting to pass through the jetties has been detained for one minute on account of the insufficiency of the channel, and there has not been a single vessel which has sailed up to the pier at New York which could not have sailed through the jetties."

CAPT. NATHAN APPLETON reports that Count Ferdinand de

Lesseps and General H. Tarr, the well-known Hungarian canal builder, are interested with him in building a ship canal across Cape Cod, Mass., at the estimated cost of two to three millions.

SEVERAL celebrated horses have been preserved by taxidermy, says the "Century." Sheridan's war horse, Rienzi, which carried him to Winchester, twenty miles away, may be seen on Governor's Island. Sherman's famous horse, Teumus, which he rode from Atlanta to the sea, is in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and General Robert E. Lee's war horse, Traveller, is in the museum of the Washington and Lee University, Virginia. The famous trotter, Lexington, was recently exhumed on Alexander's breeding farm in Kentucky, and remodelled from a sketch taken during life.

"GATH" writes that, five or six years ago, he sauntered into the opera at St. Louis one evening, and found an empty seat near Mrs. General Sherman. She asked him who he was for President, and then answered the question herself by saying: "There are two men I hope won't get it; one of them is Grant and the other Sherman," meaning her husband. In this Mrs. Sherman showed excellent sense, and we have such a hearty good will for the General that we most cordially second her wish. The Presidency can add nothing to General Sherman's reputation, and a mere nomination for it will set all the hounds of hell baying on his path.

On November 9, General C. H. Tompkins, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A., presented the Battalion of Shattuck Cadets, of the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minn., with a regimental color, appropriately inscribed with the name of the corps. This flag is to be borne by the company in the battalion decided to be the best drilled at each annual commencement. The Commandant of Cadets, Captain C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., presented the flag to Co. A on the 18th, that company having been pronounced the best drilled at the last commencement.

SURGEON A. K. SMITH, U. S. A. now on sick leave from Arizona, will shortly report to Gen. Abbot, at Willet's Point for duty at that pleasant station.

COL. H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., will remain in Washington for some time longer to give attention to affairs connected with the Garfield Monument, returning to Newport Barracks, Ky., about the middle of December.

CAPT. LOUIS D. RUCKER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has been on a short visit to friends at Leavenworth, Kansas.

MRS. ARNOLD, widow of the late Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. A., has removed from Governor's Island, and gone to reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURGEON J. C. MCKEE, U. S. A., under recent orders goes back to San Francisco for duty, where he is a general favorite.

SEROT. J. P. FLYNN, Signal Service, stationed at Buffalo, received a despatch, Nov. 24, from Jamestown, requesting the immediate loan of \$50, and purporting to be signed by Lieut. J. P. Story, U. S. A. Flynn having doubts as to the genuineness of the despatch, telegraphed to Washington, and received an answer that Lieut. Story was there. The Police were communicated with and the Jamestown swindler was arrested Nov. 25.

CAPT. THOMAS WARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, Assistant Inspector on Gen. Hancock's Staff, paid visits to Forts Schuyler and Hamilton, N. Y. H. this week on inspection service.

DOCTOR N. M. WADE, U. S. A., has reported at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and entered upon duty at the post hospital.

POST CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., has gone from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Stevens, Oregon, but expects soon to go to a post in the Department of California, where the climate is milder and more suited to his condition of health.

PAYMASTER CHARLES MCCLURE, U. S. A., will locate in Boston in a few weeks, with his office at 159 High street. Major McClure's many friends in Boston will rejoice at this assignment, retaining a pleasant remembrance of him when he was Depot Commissary in that city a few years ago.

LIEUT. F. B. TAYLOR, 9th Cavalry, now East on leave, will not rejoin his regiment until February next.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN MUNDAY, U. S. A., was to leave Willet's Point, this week, for Vancouver Barracks, to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to a post in the Department of the Columbia.

MRS. ANNA MERRILL, wife of Major Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cavalry, died at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, on Tuesday evening, November 21. She had been brought to St. Paul only a few days before from Camp Villard, M. T., where she had spent the summer with her husband. The *Pioneer Press*, referring to the event, says: "She had been ill for more than six months, but nothing indicated so speedy a death. She was surrounded by her family—husband, daughter and son—one daughter only, Mrs. Lieut. Scott, being absent. Nov. 22, the remains were taken to Philadelphia, where the funeral services will take place, the family vault being in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mrs. Merrill was born in Columbia, Penn., June 22, 1835. Her maiden name was Houston, and she was descended from and nearly related to some of the most prominent Pennsylvanians. A gentle-voiced, loving and deeply loved wife and mother; a gentlewoman whom to know was to admire and respect; an unobtrusively influential member of society, and more than is usual of cul-

tivated refinement. Mrs. Merrill will be sadly missed and could be but ill spared. The heartiest and warmest sympathy of all who knew her and know them is all that can be tendered her stricken dear ones."

Mrs. MATTIE WEST, of Washington, is visiting Miss Upshur, daughter of Commodore Upshur, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

MAJOR HENRY CLAYTON, Pay Department, left Washington, for his new post of duty, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, Nov. 28. He will stop en route for a day or two at York, Pa., to attend to some official duties.

GEN. C. B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., was in New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is the new President of the Mississippi River Commission.

COL. G. L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to New York this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

COL. H. M. LAZELLE, U. S. A., registered at the New York Hotel, Nov. 28.

LIEUT. J. W. PULLMAN, 8th Cavalry, has rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a trip to Santa Fe.

LIEUT. B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, December 1, from a brief Thanksgiving visit.

LIEUT. L. H. WALKER, 4th Artillery, spent Thanksgiving with friends. He returns to Fort Adams Sunday next.

COL. FITZ ROY FREMANTLE, of the British Coldstream Guards, and his family, sailed for London November 19, from New York in the steamship *Grevor*, of the National Line.

THE marriage in New York, November 29, of Miss Florence S. W. Bissell to Mr. Oliver Sumner Teall, was a brilliant affair. Lieut. W. C. Babcock, U. S. N., was one of the ushers, and amongst the guests was General E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sumner and Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. McClellan.

A BALTIMORE despatch of November 28 says: Corporal Gephard Leberecht Blucher, Bat. 23, U. S. Artillery, post schoolmaster at Fort McHenry, a few days ago, received from Baker Pasha an offer of a position on his staff, to aid in the reorganization of the army of the Khedive of Egypt. Corporal Blucher is a lineal descendant of the famous Marshal Blucher, Prince of Wahlstadt, of Waterloo fame, after whom he is named. He graduated at the Universities of Bonn and Heidelberg. In 1865 he entered the Prussian army as a 2d lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Guards, and during the Austro-Prussian war was an aide-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding the 7th Corps. Subsequently he was chosen a military attaché of the German Legation in Egypt, and resided for a long time at Ramleh. While in Egypt he acquired the Arabic tongue. In 1873 he was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy, and in the Franco-Prussian war he again performed the duties of aide-de-camp. During the campaign he was appointed Military Administrator of the Department of the Marine, which post he held until the withdrawal of the Prussian army of occupation. In 1879 he quitted the army and came to America. Sixteen months ago he entered the 2d Artillery as schoolmaster. Corporal Blucher first knew Baker Pasha when he was Captain Valentine Baker.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Report of Nov. 18th says: General McCook and niece and little daughter are in Los Angeles. Major Bryant, 14th Infantry, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Bryant are at the Occidental Hotel. Major General and Mrs. Schofield took possession of the official residence at Black Point, on Tuesday. A social hop was given at the Headquarters Building, Presidio, last evening. Quite a number were present from the city. Major General Schofield contemplates an official southern trip and an inspection of the Department of Arizona, in about two weeks. General and Mrs. Kautz will leave for Europe in February. The trip will extend from six months to a year, and is mainly for the purpose of placing their children at school in Germany. Major and Mrs. Whitney, nee Myrick, arrived from San Diego on Sunday. The Major came up in charge of prisoners, and Mrs. Whitney's unexpected arrival was a source of great pleasure to many friends. They returned South on Wednesday. Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, stationed at Alcatraz, has been ordered to report to Gen. Abbot, at Willet's Point, for instruction in torpedo duty. He goes East Jan. 1, for six months, and will be missed by a large circle of warm friends. A recherché luncheon party was given November 15, by Major J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Division of the Pacific, at his Presidio residence. The appointments and table decorations were elegant, and the menu and service sumptuous. The affair was entirely informal, and the guests were all officers of the line or staff. Those present were Major Gen. Schofield, Col. Tourtellotte, General Kautz, Adjutant Gen. Kelton, Col. Sutherland, Col. Banhol, Chaplain Kendig, Gen. Saxton, Dr. Sternberg, Capt. Humphreys and Col. Frank.

THE WASHINGTON Sunday Herald says: "Surgeon A. M. Owen, U. S. N., has been spending the past week in Washington, having been summoned as a witness in the Hopkins Court-martial. One of the youngest surgeons in the service, he especially distinguished himself during the yellow fever scourge at Pensacola. After the departure of the force at the yard, Surgeon Owen stayed at his post, established the armed cordon to prevent the spread of the fever, and requested permission to give his services to the citizens of Pensacola, a request that the Navy Department, in view of

the importance of his services to the Government, was compelled to decline. With one exception Dr. Owen was the only officer at the "yard" throughout the prevalence of the dreaded fever at Pensacola."

LIEUT. A. L. O'Brien, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Assiniboine, Montana, has left there for the East on a sick leave.

MAJ. J. P. Canby, Paymaster U. S. A., will move his office in a few days from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best, who came to New York last week, are stopping at the Grand Union Hotel. They will return to Fort Warren, Mass., soon.

BVR. COL. A. Tracy, U. S. A., and family, were to leave on steamer leaving N. Y. City Nov. 28, for St. Augustine, Fla.

QUARTERMASTER W. V. Richards, 16th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Concho, Texas, will come north in January next to remain until the latter part of April.

PAYMASTER H. B. Rose, U. S. A., is still in poor health, and it is doubtful if he will be able to resume duty for a long time to come.

THE Graham County Times, says: "General Crook has gone from San Carlos to Prescott. It is understood the General will make his headquarters for the winter at San Carlos."

LIEUT. J. W. Piader, 8th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, from Texas, returned to New York early this week from Washington. He contemplates leaving the Army to embark in railroad enterprises.

Mrs. Crittenden, of Port Huron, Michigan, is on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the guest of Captain Thos. M. Tolman, 1st U. S. Infantry.

LIEUT. H. J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 21, for a brief trip to Cincinnati, to accompany home his mother and Miss Brandreth, of that city.

Mrs. Hazen, wife of General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., is visiting at Cincinnati, where she will likely spend most of the winter.

Major V. K. Hart, 7th U. S. Cavalry, passed through Omaha, a few days ago, returning to Fort Sidney from leave. The recent death of his mother, which we announced last week, has been a severe blow to him.

LIEUT. S. N. Holmes, 13th U. S. Infantry, lately on duty at Rutgers' College, Brunswick, N. J., is expected at Fort Selden, N. M., early next week.

MUCH to the regret of his many friends in the vicinity of New York, Lieut. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, quartermaster and commissary at Governor's Island, leaves there in a few days to report to Gen. Hazen for signal duty.

LIEUT. E. S. Avis, 5th Infantry, was expected this week at Fort Keogh, M. T., from temporary service at Camp Villard.

CAPT. S. T. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was at Fort Snelling this week getting ready a detachment of cavalry recruits for Fort Custer.

Doctor James M. Craighill, U. S. A., will settle for the winter at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

THE Washington Capital says: The *Tallapoosa* is back for the winter, after its summer of pleasure. The young ladies are looking forward to the entertaining which comes so naturally to the officers connected with this ship. There is a new officer aboard, Lieutenant Everett, a bachelor, young and good-looking. There is no doubt as to the success of his winter at the Capital. Dr. Crawford is still on duty, and Paymaster Smith—but the latter's eligibility in the matrimonial market is in the keeping of one fair girl. Commander Kellogg is in command. His cup of happiness is brimming over, what with a handsome new house and a young son and heir. Lieutenant Merry, the popular executive officer, is expecting his wife here before many days, to stay the remainder of the season. The engagement of Ensign Ridgeley Hunt, U. S. N., and Mrs. Schott, the widow of his cousin, is the last society surprise. The appeals for assignment to another station are in vain, and he must leave for Japan; the inexorable secretary has said it.

The following is related in the New York papers:

About three weeks ago Engineer Melville brought his only daughter, Maud Melville, aged 14, to Brooklyn, and placed her under the charge of Miss Sarah Cappell, No. 176 Ryerson street. In the afternoon of November 25, while Miss Cappell was talking with her young charge in the front parlor, a ring came to the door-bell. Miss Cappell opened the door and was confronted by a large, rough-looking man, who said that he wanted Maud Melville. Miss Cappell attempted to shut the door. Just at this time Mrs. Melville who had been standing out of sight of Miss Cappell, stepped up, and passing into the hall, despite every effort on the part of Miss Cappell to resist her entrance, called loudly, "Maud, Maud." The girl, hearing Mrs. Melville's voice quickly answered, and was soon in her mother's arms. Mrs. Melville then told her daughter to come away with her at once, and not to wait even to put on a hat or other clothing than what she had worn in the house. Maud willingly obeyed, and bidding a hasty good-bye to Miss Cappell left the house with her mother and the man. Miss Cappell made repeated attempts to close the door of the house and to retain possession of the child. After leaving the house Mrs. Melville and her daughter went to the corner of Willoughby avenue and Ryerson street, where a coach was waiting into which they entered with the large man, and were driven rapidly away. Miss Cappell lost no time in reporting the facts to Captain Wilmarth, of the Fourth Precinct, but as the mother had presumably a right to the custody of her child, he could take no action in the matter. Miss Cappell said that she believed Mrs. Melville had taken her daughter to Sharon, Penn., and that the man who accompanied them was Maud's uncle.

The Philadelphia Press furnished this further information:

After reaching the street from Miss Cappell's house in Brooklyn, with her daughter, Mrs. Melville hurried Maud headbare to the carriage and without waiting for her companion ordered the coachman to drive rapidly to the house of a friend, where they were safe from pursuit. Here Maud was provided with a bonnet and shawl, and when her companion arrived the three started for Jersey City, and boarded the 5 o'clock train for this city, arriving at the Broad and Filbert street station at 8 o'clock. From the station the mother and daughter were driven to the house of a friend, where the other two children were in waiting to receive their sister. Their meeting was very touching, the two little girls throwing their arms about their sister's neck and kissing her again and again, while exclamations of delight fell from their lips.

GEN. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leaven-

worth November 23, on his way East on leave, and was given the salute due to his rank. After many social calls at the fort he left on the evening of the 23d for Washington.

THE San Francisco Report of November 18 says: Medical Director Duigan, U. S. N., leaves on the *Ogopico* on the 23d, to take charge of the U. S. hospital at Yokohama, Japan. Commander Baldwin, of the Navy, is in the city on private business. He will remain about a week.

LIEUT. Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, 19th U. S. Infantry, registered in St. Louis November 23, on his return from leave to Fort Duncan, Texas.

GEN. McDowell stopped, November 24, on his way East, at Columbus, Ohio, to visit old friends there.

CAPTAIN Malcolm McArthur, 17th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 23.

COL. J. J. Coppering, U. S. A., General Pope's Inspector General, left Fort Leavenworth for New York Nov. 24, to spend a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN G. M. Randall, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned to David's Island this week, from an official trip to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN Wm. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, formerly captain 7th Cavalry, celebrated his 69th birthday on November 10, at Bismarck, Dak.

GEN. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., arrived with a portion of his regiment at Santa Fe Nov. 22, and has assumed command of the District of New Mexico, General Mackenzie having come East on leave.

COL. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Schaeffer, 9th Cav., the board ordered to meet at Fort Leavenworth and elsewhere, for the examination and purchase of horses for the Cavalry regiments serving in the Department of the Missouri, have commenced upon their duties.

LIEUT. Herbert Cushman, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, is stopping with friends at 378 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

THE New South West, of Silver City, N. M., says: "A hero in more ways than one, is Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th U. S. Inf., familiar to our citizens as commander of Indian scouts at Fort Cummings. Lieut. Hall graduated at West Point with honors, and while on leave in 1878, the yellow fever broke out. He and Lieutenant Benner volunteered to take charge of the famous relief boat that visited the infected district along the Mississippi. Benner succumbed to the disease, Lieut. Hall closed his eyes, and took single command, inhaling the infection at every breath. He ran all the dangers of dying a death more fearful than by the deadly bullet. Benner's memory was embalmed in orders, and subscriptions were raised all over this broad land for his widow, but never a word of recognition from the War Department, or from his military superiors did Hall receive."

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during week ending Nov. 30th, 1882: Army.—Major H. Clayton, Pay Department; Brevt. Colonel J. Tilford, 7th Cavalry; Capt. W. Sinclair, 3rd Artillery; Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Infantry. Navy.—Asst. Engineer E. R. Freeman; Asst. Paymaster E. B. Webster; Commodore J. H. Upshur; Lieutenant A. R. Condon; Lieutenant J. C. Wilson; Cadet Midshipman W. N. King; Rear Admiral W. Radford and wife; Asst. Engineer J. P. Lawrence; Surgeon, J. A. Owen.

COMMODORE John G. Walker, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington Friday morning.

REAR-ADmirAL R. N. Stembel has returned to Washington for the winter and is at the Ebbitt.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed to a clerkship in the Bureau of Ordnance, a son of the late John D. Brandt, who for many years filled with signal ability the chief clerkship in that Bureau, and was for a long time connected with the naval service.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan, accompanied by members of his staff, left Chicago November 23 to visit posts in Utah and Idaho.

GEN. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., will leave Omaha next week for the East to remain for two or three weeks.

FRANCIS Miller walked into the central station, Detroit, November 27, quite drunk and asked to be locked up, saying he was a deserter from the naval station at Mare Island, Cal. He was given a cell until inquiries could be made about him. He gave his residence as No. 1115 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. He gave his residence as No. 1115 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

We are glad to learn that some of our Army officers along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad are fast making themselves independent of the paymaster by judicious investments in lands along the line of the road which have, in some cases, doubled in two or three months. One officer bought in March last for \$165 land that can be now sold for \$1,200, and Gen. Brisbin and others have made some fortunate turns.

ADVICES received from Fort Thornburgh, Utah, state that Joseph Howard or "Mexican Joe" was killed near Ouray, week before last, by some of the Uncompahgre Utes. Joe spoke the Ute tongue and was known among them all. For some years he was the interpreter at the Uncompahgre Agency in Western Colorado before the removal of the Indians to Utah. He was an expert in making adobe brick, and had been employed at both Fort Thornburgh and Uintah Agency. He had many enemies among the Mormons of the localities. This is the first trouble of any kind that has occurred at the agency since Agent Berry took charge of the Uncompahgres, except the killing of Johnson, which was provoked.

OSCAR BITLER, U. S. N., left his home at Reading, Pa., this week for Norfolk, Va., whence he will sail next week for China.

COL. S. Crispin and Lieut. C. W. Whipple, Ordnance Department U. S. A., have been on a visit to Reading, Pa., in company with Col. J. R. Haskell, of New York city, President of the Lyman-Haskell Cannon Manufacturing Company, inspecting the "multi-charge" cannon, now being completed at the well known Scott Foundry in that city.

LIEUT. D. L. Craft, 6th Infantry, ordered East on recruiting service from his station at Fort Douglas, Utah, arrived in New York city on Monday, November 27.

LIEUT. T. A. Lyons, in answer to a request from the commanding officer, the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, has been on a visit to Wilmington, Delaware, to make such observation as will enable him to decide upon the best magnetic location for the compasses of the *Albatross*.

BRI. General H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, returned to Washington November 25, from his tour of inspection of the works in progress on the Mississippi River.

CHIEF Engineer Melville, upon the completion of the revision of his testimony before the *Jeannette* board, left Washington for Philadelphia, to be absent for a week or two upon private business.

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Nov. 21, 1882: 1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, 24th Infantry, 2,600 L Street, West Washington, on leave; 2d Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Infantry, 1,516 K Street, on leave; Captain D. A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., Ebbitt House, on temporary duty with Gen. Supt. L. Saving Service; Major John P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept., 1,812 L Street, on leave; Major J. G. Tilford, 7th Cav., Ebbitt House, sick leave.

ENSIGN C. A. Corbin, on duty on the *Independence*, has been discharged from the service with one year's pay. This is the first case under the act of Aug. 5, 1882, which provides that if an officer examined for promotion does not pass, on account of his moral standing, he is to be discharged with not more than one year's pay. Mr. Corbin, although standing well professionally, has recently got into troubles on the Pacific Coast—most of them since he was entitled to promotion in May last.

ASST. SURG. J. K. Corson, U. S. A., has reported to Gen. Brackett for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

DOCTOR O. W. Archibald, U. S. A., has left Fort Sisseton and gone to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, for duty.

CAPT. John I. Rodgers, 2d U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to the command of Light Battery A, at Washington Barracks. This agrees with our anticipation of two weeks ago, Captain Howell taking Captain Rodgers' battery L at Fort McHenry. It is possible, however, that Capt. Howell may effect a transfer which will retain him at Washington Barracks.

MAJOR-GEN. Hancock, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hancock, who were delayed a little at Old Point by stormy weather, returned to Governor's Island last Sunday evening.

JOSEPH T. Clarke, of Governor's Island, son of Gen. H. F. Clarke, U. S. A., is the most prominent candidate for the one vacancy as Cadet at Large at the Military Academy. His endorsers include Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Hancock, McDowell, Fry, and McKeever. There are ten other applicants for the appointment. Mr. Clarke is the grandson on his mother's side of the late Commissary General Taylor, a nephew of Col. Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G., U. S. A., and a great nephew of President Zachary Taylor. The son of Major P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is also a candidate with influential support.

ASST. SURG. M. C. Wyeth, U. S. A., has accompanied the 7th Infantry to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will return in a few days to Fort Snelling.

CAPT. J. L. Tiernon, 3d U. S. Artillery, has joined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and as senior officer, taken over the command of the post.

ASST. SURG. P. J. A. Cleary, U. S. A., lately on leave at Athens, Tennessee, has started for St. Paul to report to Gen. Terry for duty.

ASST. SURG. Richards Barnett, U. S. A., lately in New York, has received five months' extension of leave, most of which he will spend at Vicksburg, Miss.

LIEUT. E. O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Clark, Texas, is on a month's visit North to his friends, after which he will join his regiment in New Mexico.

ADJT. J. B. Kerr, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at Covington, O., and a series of delightful entertainments are being given in his honor.

LIEUT. C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Artillery, left New York early this week to join his company at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

PAT. Director Gilbert E. Thornton, U. S. N., has rejoined at Boston from a visit to Washington, in which latter city his friends are legion.

LIEUT. B. A. Byrne, 6th Infantry, last from Fort Washakie, will spend the greater portion of the winter with friends in Washington.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has been interviewing Chaplain G. G. Mullins, U. S. A., concerning the request, in his recent annual report, that more light be furnished for the post schools, especially those attended by colored troops. To the question:

"Do you mean to say that it requires more light in a room containing fifty colored persons than is needed in one where there are the same number of whites?"

Chaplain Mullins replied: "That is just what I mean. I presume that when the Secretary of War reads my recommendation he will think I am presenting to the department a problem in physics. Take a church filled with a congregation of colored persons and at least one-third more burners will be needed to give it the same brilliancy."

if the pews were filled with whites. This is true in regard to the school room, and, of course, would be the same in a church."

"How do you account for it?"
I suppose that the colored skins absorb the light. If this be true, additional lights would be necessary to allow for the absorption."

"What do the white faces absorb?"
If my theory is correct the white faces must absorb a certain amount of darkness, hence the room would be more brilliant when they occupied it."

The chaplain was not sure that his theory was exactly right, but he was positive that the color line had to be drawn when requisitions for lights for night schools attended by pupils of different colors were made.

COL. W. S. King, U. S. A., visited New York early this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PATMASTER W. H. Eckels, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for his new post of duty, Fort Douglas, Utah.

LIEUT. W. Geary, 19th U. S. Infantry, has joined his company at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

ASST. Surg. J. L. Powell, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Davis, Texas, for duty.

ADJT. C. M. Smith, 23d U. S. Infantry, has relieved Lieut. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, as Adjutant General of the District of New Mexico.

GEN. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., has settled down to business at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUT. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry, has joined on promotion at Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUT. James B. Hickey, 8th Cavalry, has been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, vice Ropes promoted Captain.

LIEUT. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d U. S. Artillery, will remain on duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUT. Col. Alex. Piper, 3d U. S. Artillery, will visit friends in New York until about the middle of December and then start to join his regiment at St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUT. J. S. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery, has rejoined at Alcatraz Island, Cal., from detached service.

CAPT. W. E. Fitzhugh and Commander Byron Wilson, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, Nov. 30th.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

FOLLOWING are the estimates of appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

	Amount estimated for last appropriation.	Amount of
	estimated for coming year.	last appro-
Expenses of Com.-Gen.'s Office.	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
Expenses of recruiting.	125,650 00	102,000 00
Salaries A. G. Dept. at M. Hdqrs.	137,200 00	
Contingencies, A. G. Dept.	3,600 00	3,000 00
Signal Service.	10,500 00	10,500 00
Pay, etc., of Army.	12,662,755 60	12,200,000 00

(The increase of this estimate over that submitted for the current year is due to the recent legislation increasing the number of officers on the retired list, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Tyler case, allowing retired officers to include service on the retired list in computing pay for length of service. It is apprehended that the amount appropriated for the current year will not be sufficient to meet the demands thereon.)

	2,318,437 84	12,300,000 00
(This increase is due to the increased cost of rations.)		
Regular supplies.	3,422,000 00	3,500,000 00
Horses for cav. and art.	225,000 00	220,000 00
Incidental expenses.	880,000 00	911,000 00
Army transportation.	4,625,000 00	4,289,000 00
Barracks and quarters.	750,000 00	880,000 00
Construction and repair of hospital.	125,000 00	75,000 00
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.	1,400,000 00	1,400,000 00
Contingencies of Army.	40,000 00	40,000 00
Med. and Hospital Dept.	225,000 00	200,000 00
Med. Museum and Library.	10,000 00	10,000 00
Engr. Depot at Willet's Point.	8,000 00	10,000 00
Ord. Service.	150,000 00	125,000 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.	660,000 00	395,000 00

(\$150,000 is for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms; \$100,000 for ammunition, tools, and material for target practice; \$90,000 for mounting and dismounting guns and moving the armaments from forts being modified or repaired, and for repairing ordnance and ordnance stores, and for extra duty pay to enlisted men; \$150,000 for the purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions for troops; \$100,000 for infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments; \$100,000 for horse equipments for cavalry, etc.; \$30,000 for preserving ordnance stores.)

Manufacture of arms at national armories..... 800,000 00 400,000 00

(In explaining this increase the Chief of Ordnance says: Besides supplying the Regular Army, the militia, the various colleges, and the other branches constituting the Military Establishment, the War Department has now to supply arms, ammunition, etc., to the Marine Corps, and to the several Executive Departments for use in protecting public money and property, under the law of March 3, 1879. During the ten years preceding the war of the Rebellion, from 1852 to 1861, there was appropriated annually, on an average, \$251,000 for the manufacture of arms at the national armories, and with this sum the wants of a smaller Army and of a smaller population permitted the gradual increase of them in store. The increased cost of the present breech-loading rifle, the greater demand for its use, and the paucity of the appropriations of late years have left the country in a dangerous condition, there being on hand August 31, 1882, subject to issue, but 55,390 breech-loading rifles and carbines. It is of the most vital importance to the nation that the manufacture of arms by this Department be steadily continued in quantities sufficient to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty. The number of small arms on hand should never be less than 500,000.)

Total for support of Army. \$25,570,643 44 \$27,073,000 00

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pay of Mil. Academy..... \$243,292 50 \$212,832 50

(Note.—The increase in this estimate over that of last year is caused by the additional number of cadets added by reason of the increase in the number of Representatives under the apportionment act of February 25, 1882.)

Current and ordinary expenses,

Mil. Academy..... 70,295 00 62,185 00

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Mil. Acad. .. 17,215 00 15,320 00

Total..... \$330,802 50 \$290,287 50

ESTIMATES FOR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of Navy..... 7,512,580 00 7,536,368 84

Contingent expenses..... 100,000 00 103,283 13

Navigation and supplies..... 130,000 00 105,244 08

Transfer of photo lithographic charts..... 15,000 00 15,000 00

Danger in Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico..... 35,000 00

Contingent Bureau of Navigation..... 4,000 00 4,000 00

Civil Establishment bureau..... 10,417 25 5,708 08

Erecting a compass observatory..... 7,000 00

Ordnance and ordnance stores..... 348,500 00 150,130 09

\$153,000 of this amount is for the purchase of 300 cadet rifles for the Naval Academy, 5,000 revolvers for the general service and 20 anti-torpedo guns.

Repairs to ordnance buildings, magazine boats, &c. in ord. bureau..... 15,800 04 17,500 02

Steel rifled B. L. guns..... 100,000 00 100,000 00

Contingent, Ord. Bureau..... 5,000 00 3,500 00

Civil Estab. "..... 10,869 00 6,518 01

Torpedo corps..... 205,000 00 63,000 00

\$100,000 is asked for purchase of automobile torpedoes of the latest construction and a set of launching apparatus with working drawings.

Equipment of vessels..... 863,000 00 750,000 00

Recruiting..... 10,000 00 10,000 00

Transportation of enlisted men..... 35,000 00 35,000 00

Contingent..... 15,000 00 15,311 66

8 iron coaling barges for navy yards..... 80,000 00

Civil Estab. Navy Yards..... 18,251 75 10,000 95

Maintenance Yards and Docks..... 490,000 00 220,231 94

Contingent, Yards and Docks..... 30,000 00 20,000 00

Civil Estab. Yards and Docks..... 43,018 25 20,770 54

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia..... 92,191 00 59,813 00

Medical Department..... 45,000 00 40,000 00

Naval Hospital fund..... 50,000 00 30,000 00

Contingent B. M. and Surg..... 15,000 00 15,124 44

Civil Estab. B. M. and Surg..... 30,000 00 15,000 00

Civil Estab. B. M. and Surg..... 40,000 00 21,963 07

Naval Laboratory, Wash. D. C. 2,000 00 2,000 00

Museum of Hygiene..... 15,000 00 7,500 00

Provisions for Navy..... 1,200,000 00 1,000,249 33

Contingent expense, B. P. cloth..... 60,000 00 50,000 00

Civil Estab. B. P. cloth..... 12,411 50 6,800 81

Construction and repair of vessels..... 6,330,000 00 1,750,085 00

Five hundred thousand dollars of this sum is for the completion of the *New York* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the *Mohican* at the Mare Island Navy Yard; \$2,080,000 for building the two steel cruisers, and \$2,000,000 for the completion of the four double turreted monitors.

Bureau construction and repairs..... 36,927 75 21,975 75

Steam machinery..... 4,165,000 00 1,600,136 00

One million one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars is for the completion of machinery, etc., of the double turreted monitors *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Puritan* and *Amphitrite*, and \$1,800,000 for machinery of the two new steel cruisers.

Contingent B. Steam Eng..... 1,000 00 1,000 00

Civil estab..... 22,234 50 10,979 73

Naval Academy..... 100,051 98 102,426 95

Repairs and improvements..... 21,000 00 21,000 00

Heating and lighting..... 17,000 00 17,000 00

Contingent expenses..... 45,500 00 45,500 00

Marine Corps Pay..... 731,225 00 643,297 00

Provisions..... 106,295 30 68,013 10

Clothing..... 125,925 00 79,823 40

Fuel..... 27,864 00 18,496 50

Military stores..... 20,088 50 11,286 50

Transportation and recruiting..... 12,500 00 10,000 00

Repair of barracks..... 13,872 00 13,000 00

Forage for horses..... 5,400 00 5,400 00

Contingent..... 31,255 76 25,000 00

RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE new retirement bill is open to other objections than the one noted by "Boston," in your issue of Nov. 25.

Should an officer of long service in the lower grades desire to retire, promotion, a few days before reaching the specified limit, would be a misfortune for him. This is a mere suggestion to show that the proposed measure cannot have the united support of the Army, and our past experience must convince us what a small minority can accomplish to defeat projects even of general good for the service. Acting upon the views expressed by you in your issue of Nov. 18, would it not be as well for us to make a united effort in some direction where there is a possibility, nay even a very great probability, of success. Let us first have the 64 year retirement measure clearly defined so that the whole number now on the retired list, under operation of the late law, may be excluded altogether from the 400 limitation.

This will start the flow of promotion, and at the rate vacancies are occurring on the retired list, pretty much all of us will have rank sufficient to justify voluntary retirement after 30 years' service (as now provided by law), and those that have not may not have to wait many years to accomplish the same end. Further than all this, if we flood the country with too many young and active men on the retired list, there is very great danger that the liberal provisions of our present laws will not extend to this class.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 133, H. Q. A., Nov. 25, 1882.

I. By direction of the President the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate (entrance to the bay of San Francisco), California, now known as "Fort Point," shall hereafter be known and designated as "Fort Winfield Scott," in honor of the late Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, major-general, U. S. Army.

II. By direction of the President the military post at Black Point, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., now known as "Fort Point San Jose," shall hereafter be known and designated as "Fort Mason," in honor of the late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Mason, colonel 1st U. S. Dragoons, military governor of California.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 134, H. Q. A., Nov. 28, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2448 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
2448. When a company is paraded for payment, the officer in command of it shall attend the pay-table, witness the payment, and certify at the foot of the muster and pay rolls that payment of the company was witnessed by him. When soldiers cannot write, but sign by mark, each case must be witnessed by a commissioned officer.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 9, CORPS OF ENGRS., Nov. 24, 1882.

Announces the additional reservations of public lands near the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for the use of the St. Mary's Falls Canal.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Nov. 23, 1882.

Publishes decision as to "open" and "close boxes," given in last week's JOURNAL, p. 371.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 23, 1882.

Publishes the names of the officers and enlisted men who have qualified as marksmen during the year ending Sept. 30, 1882.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 17, 1882.

Gives specific directions as to gallery practice, etc., during the winter months.
It is such practice during the winter months that brings to companies and individuals the highest honors in marksmanship when the season for contests arrives.

Competitions to extend during the month, and matches for special occasions should be encouraged by commanding officers, and every facility practicable given that may tend to make them interesting. Excellence in marksmanship should always be rewarded by indulgences, as provided in G. O. 6, series of 1881, from these Headquarters. The personal interest now taken by commissioned officers in rifle firing in this Department is most gratifying.

Cavalry troops should have frequent gallery practice with the revolver.

CIRCULAR 61, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 20, 1882.

Directs post quartermasters to render reports of the number of iron bunks, sets of slats for iron bunks, barrack chairs, buffalo overcoats, fur caps and gauntlets, on hand at the respective posts; also publisher form for the same.

CIRCULAR 62, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 21, 1882.

A. A. Surg. J. J. Marston is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and on his return to that post will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report to its C. O. for duty (S. O. 123, Nov. 23, D. P.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. E. Melou is annulled, to take effect Nov. 20 (S. O. 128, Nov. 20, D. T.)

Major J. P. Wright, Surg., member G. C.-M. at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., Nov. 22 (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

Ast. Surg. M. C. Wyeth, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will accompany headquarters, band, and the battalion of the 7th Inf. to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., as medical officer, after which he will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 194, Nov. 21, D. D.)

Capt. T. A. Cunningham, member G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Dec. 4 (S. O. 114, Nov. 24, D. S.)

Major Van Buren Hubbard is detailed a member of G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 220, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri, to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 235, Nov. 18, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. O. W. Archibald relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., and will proceed without delay to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for duty (S. O. 193, Nov. 20, D. D.)

Major Joseph H. Bill, Surg., will proceed, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.)

Ast. Surg. H. O. Perley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 4 (S. O. 218, Nov. 27, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner will accompany Troop E, 2d Cav., to Fort Keogh, M. T., and then proceed to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. A. N. Beach will proceed with Troop C, 2d Cav., to Fort Custer, M. T., and report, upon arrival, to the post commander for duty at that station (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. James M. Craighill will accompany Troop D, 2d Cav., to Fort Ellis, M. T., and proceed thence to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner will return to his proper station, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 196, Nov. 23, D. D.)

Ast. Surg. J. L. Powell is relieved from the temporary duty to which assigned under par. 2, S. O. 108, c. s., Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., for duty. His station is changed from Fort Stockton to Fort Davis, accordingly (S. O. 129, Nov. 23, D. T.)

Ast. Surg. Passmore Middleton, member G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 23 (S. O. 129, Nov. 23, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Herman Luerssen, late Sergt., Co. F, 7th Inf., will proceed from Fort Laramie, Wyo., Ty., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations of Hosp. Stewards in the Dept. of Arizona are directed: Hosp. Steward Charles Keenan, from Fort Lowell to Fort Mojave, Ariz., Ty., for duty. Hosp. Steward Wm. A. Henry, from Fort Mojave to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 172, Nov. 15, D. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—To enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 262, A. G. O., c. s., Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymaster, is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., per S. O. 140, par. 4, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 170, Nov. 9, D. Columbia.)

To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 8, S. O. 262, A. G. O., c. s., Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, to date from Nov. 28. So soon thereafter (not later than Dec. 10), as Major James P. Canby, Paymaster, can close the business of his office at Portland, Ore., he will be relieved from duty at that station, and will take station at Vancouver Barracks until further orders (S. O. 168, Nov. 7, D. Columbia.)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, on public business, upon completion of which he will return to Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 216, Nov. 24, D. E.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, having returned to his station and reported to the Paymaster-General, will proceed forthwith to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Ty., for duty in the Dept. of Arizona; and so much of par. 8, S. O. 242, Oct. 17, 1882, from War Dept., as directs him to proceed to Tucson, Ariz., Ty., is modified accordingly (S. O. Nov. 27, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sgt. James L. Conklin is relieved from duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and will proceed to comply with par. 2, S. O. 268, Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 113, Nov. 22, D. S.)

CHAPLAINS.—Pending action upon his application to the Division Commander for change of station to the Dept. of California, and based upon surgeon's certificate of disability, Post Chaplain David Wills is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, and will repair to and report for duty at the post of Fort Stevens until further orders (S. O. 167, Nov. 4, D. Columbia.)

Chaplain J. B. McCleery, member G. C.-M. at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., Nov. 22 (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men will be made: 2d Class Pvt. Charles S. Gorgas, from Washington, D. C., to Cape Henry, Va. 1st Class Pvt. Harry B. Boyer, from New Orleans, La., to Port Eads, La., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Meyer Heruman, who will proceed to New Orleans, La., for duty (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 25, 1882:

Co. D and K, 2d Inf., to Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Co. B, 2d Inf., to Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
Co. G, 2d Inf., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.

Hdqrs 25th Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams is relieved as member of the Board of Officers convened for the purchase of artillery horses pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 142, D. Columbia (S. O. 166, Nov. 22, D. Columbia.)

Veterinary Surgeon Richard B. Corcoran was ordered, Nov. 2, to proceed to Vancouver Bls., for duty in connection with the purchase of horses for Light Bat. E, 1st Art. (S. O. 166, Nov. 2, D. Columbia.)

Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Corcoran will report to and accompany the Board of Officers instituted in par. 1, S. O. 166, D. Columbia, for the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses required in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 170, Nov. 9, D. Columbia.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, extended one month, with authority to leave the Div. of Pacific and apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 181, Nov. 18, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. S. T. Hamilton, now at St. Paul, Minn., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty to conduct a detachment of select recruits for the 2d Cav., now at that post, to Fort Custer, M. T. The C. O. Fort Snelling will take advantage of this opportunity to forward all the casualties now at that post for Forts Keogh and Custer, M. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Colon Augur, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 28 (S. O. 129, Nov. 23, D. T.)

Change of Station.—Troop C, now at Stillwater, M. T., will break camp on Dec. 1, and proceed to its proper station, Fort Custer, M. T. Troop D, now at Boulder Creek, M. T., will break camp on Dec. 1, and proceed to its proper station, Fort Ellis, M. T. Troop E, now at Camp Villard, M. T., will proceed, without delay, to its proper station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, 2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 192, Nov. 17, D. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royal.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will make an inspection of the money accounts of Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster; Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S., and 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M. 4th Cav., A. Q. M., Santa Fe (S. O. 151, Nov. 18, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 16, to C. O. Fort Winnebago, N. M., to send 1st Lieut. J. Parker to Santa Fe to conduct recruits, are confirmed (S. O. 151, Nov. 18, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. J. Parker will conduct eleven recruits for the 4th Cav. from Fort Marcy to Fort Winnebago, N. M., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 151, Nov. 18, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Abram E. Wood, member, G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 220, D. M., to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 235, Nov. 18, D. M.)

Major H. E. Noyes, president; Capt. C. M. Callahan, 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, and 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Craig, N. M., Nov. 27 (S. O. 235, Nov. 18, D. M.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst is relieved as Act. Asst. Adj't. Gen. Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 5, Nov. 22, D. N. M.)

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and Regimental Band will proceed, under charge of the Regimental Adjutant, to Fort Bayard, N. M., via Florida Station and Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 154, Nov. 23, D. N. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Private Bernard Stockmeyer, Troop B, now at Fort Thomas, is relieved from duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Glass, and will report to the C. O. Fort Apache, for duty with his troop (S. O. 171, Nov. 13, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieuts. W. S. Edgerly and John C. Gresham, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 5 (S. O. 198, Nov. 25, D. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for three months to Private Christian Ganz, Troop G, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 239, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Major Lewis Merrill, one month, to apply for extension of four months (S. O. 195, Nov. 22, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Lieut. John W. Pullman, having conducted to Santa Fe, N. M., a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 150, Nov. 17, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. H. W. Sproul, 2d Lieuts. C. H. Lester and W. A. Shunk, members, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 28 (S. O. 129, Nov. 23, D. T.)

Promotion.—The following promotion in the 8th Cav. is announced: 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1882, vice Hickey, appointed Adjutant, which carries him to Troop A, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 128, Nov. 20, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. J. H. Gardner is relieved from duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and will return to his station, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 240, Nov. 25, D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson is appointed A. Q. M. of the Board of Officers convened for the purchase of artillery horses pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 142, D. Columbia (S. O. 166, Nov. 2, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt is relieved from duty at Fort Point San Jose, Cal., and will report to the C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty with his battery (S. O. 185, Nov. 17, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers thereat; also such public property as may require the action of an inspector (S. O. 216, Nov. 24, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and make the investigation directed in papers referred to him on Nov. 27 (S. O. 219, Nov. 23, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 28 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

Capt. J. H. Calef, 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. John I. Rodgers, from Bat. L to Light Bat. A; Capt. Riczin G. Howell, from Light Bat. A to Bat. L (S. O. 25, Nov. 25, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, four days (S. O. Nov. 28, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Capt. John L. Tiernan, president; Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbe, E. C. Knower, B. H. Randolph, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, J.-A. of G. C.-M., at Mount Vernon Bls., Ala., Dec. 4 (S. O. 114, Nov. 24, D. S.)

2d Lieut. O. A. Bennett, having completed the service for which he was ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will proceed to Mount Vernon Bls., Ala., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 78, Nov. 27, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt is relieved from the operation of par. 1, S. O. 256, Nov. 2, 1882, W. D. (S. O. Nov. 27, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Major La Rhet L. Livingston, president, and 2d Lieut. C. P. Townsley, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

1st Lieut. S. R. Jones will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. there sitting, as witness

in the case of Commissary Sergeant Andrew J. Claffey, returning to his station, Fort Adams, R. I., upon completion of the duty (S. O. 218, Nov. 27, D. E.)

Major W. M. Graham, president; Capt. J. W. Roder, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, C. P. Miller, S. R. Jones, H. R. Anderson, members, and 2d Lieut. J. R. Totten, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 4 (S. O. 218, Nov. 27, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. O., Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 114, Nov. 24, D. S.)

Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, members, and 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, A. L. Morton, W. H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, members, and 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 28 (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Mills will be relieved from his present duties by the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty as acting signal officer (S. O. Nov. 27, W. D.)

Brewerton's Light Battery F was universally admired on the occasion of its official visit to New York, Nov. 25, Evacuation Day. Men and horses were in the best of trim, and the battery presented a fine appearance.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. D. M. Scott, member, G. C.-M. at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., Nov. 22 (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

1st Lieut. J. W. Pope, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., Nov. 22 (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

Change of Station.—Co. D, now at Camp Villard, M. T., will proceed, by rail, to its proper station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

2d Lieut. E. S. Avis is relieved from temporary duty at Camp Villard, M. T., and will return with Co. D to his station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 24, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, Fort Keogh, Mont. T., two months (to take effect upon the return of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargous to duty with Co. C), to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 123, Nov. 24, M. D. M.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Capt. W. Badger, member, G. C.-M. at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., Nov. 22 (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

1st Lieut. David L. Craft is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Douglas, U. T., by par. 5, S. O. 115, D. P., and 2d Lieut. Reuben B. Turner is detailed in his stead (S. O. 123, Nov. 23, D. P.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., for the 9th Inf. (S. O. 24, W. D. W.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 2d Lieut. George Palmer (S. O. Nov. 28, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Major J. J. Coppinger, A. A. Insp.-Gen., Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 237, Nov. 22, D. M.)

One month, to take effect on or about Dec. 6, 1882, 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 218, Nov. 27, D. E.)

6TH INFANTRY,

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. A, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 235, Nov. 18, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. George Seiber, Co. E, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 239, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Col. E. S. Otis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., ten days (S. O. 240, Nov. 25, D. M.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions of Nov. 22, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf., hereby assumes command of the Dist. of New Mexico. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adj't. 22d Inf., is announced as Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen., vice 1st Lt. J. H. Dorst, Adj't. 4th Cav., relieved, otherwise the District Staff will remain as now constituted. Existing orders will remain in force unless changed from these or superior Headquarters (G. O. 5, Nov. 22, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Archibald H. Goodloe, extended until further orders on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, member, and 2d Lieut. S. Allen Dryer, J.-A. of G. C. M. at Fort Craig, N. M., Nov. 27 (S. O. 235, Nov. 18, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. Louis R. Stillé, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 238, Nov. 23, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Bethel M. Custer, further extended one month on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. David Schooley, Fort Hale, D. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Agencies, D. T. (S. O. 198, Nov. 25, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 25, 1882.

CASUALTIES.

Major Milton Cogswell (retired)—Died November 20, 1882, at Soldier's Home, District of Columbia.

Captain Simon F. Barstow (retired)—Died July 31, 1882, at Oakland, Maryland.

Captain Douglas G. Risley (retired)—Died November 18, 1882, at Brunswick, Georgia.

Note.—No List was issued for the week ending November 18, 1882.

General Courts-Martial.—At Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., Dec. 4. Detail: Six officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Nov. 22. Detail: One officer each of the Q. M. Dept., Med. Dept., 6th Inf., 1st Inf., 19th Inf., 5th Inf., and one chaplain.

At Fort Craig, N. M., Nov. 27. Detail: Four officers of the 4th Cav.; two of the 23d Inf., and one of the 18th Inf.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 28. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Art., and one of the 2d Art.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 29. Detail: Three officers of the 2d Art.; three of the 5th Art.; two of the 4th Art.; one of the 1st Art., and one of the 12th Inf.

At Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 4. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 5. Detail: Six officers of the 17th Inf., and two of the 7th Cav.

At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 28. Detail: Three officers of the 8th Cav.; two of the 16th Inf., and one of the 2d Cav.

Boards of Survey.—At the San Antonio Depot, Tex., Nov. 20. Detail: 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester and 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf. (S. O. 127, Nov. 18, D. T.)

Board of Officers.—At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 15, for the re-examination of Corp. Harry Harson, Co. H, 2d Inf., with a view to his appointment as Hospital Steward of the 1st Class. Detail: Major Francis L. Town and Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. James A. Aleshire, 1st Cav. (S. O. 169, Nov. 8, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Capt. Jeremiah H. Gilman, C. S., and 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., A. S. O. (S. O., Nov. 28, W. D.)

Par. 1, S. O. 142, and par. 2, S. O. 163, D. Columbia, are hereby countermanded and the following substituted therefor: A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art.; Capt. Thomas McGregor and Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, 1st Cav., is hereby appointed to inspect and purchase fifty artillery and seventy-five cavalry horses for military service in the Dept. of Columbia, at an average rate per horse of \$125 for cavalry and \$150 for artillery. The Board will meet at Vancouver Bks, W. T., on Nov. 10, and will be authorized to visit such localities within the Department as may be necessary to comply with this order. 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., is appointed A. A. Q. M. for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under this order (S. O. 168, Nov. 7, D. Columbia.)

Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.; Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles M. Schaeffer, 9th Cav., will constitute a Board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and such other points as may hereafter be ordered, for the examination and purchase of horses for the cavalry regiments serving in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 238, Nov. 23, D. M.)

The Board constituted by par. 1, S. O. 238, D. M., will, when necessary for the transaction of the business assigned it, proceed to Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., and return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 240, Nov. 25, D. M.)

Fort Wallace, Kas.—After transferring the care of the buildings and reservation at Fort Wallace, Kas., to the Agent of the Q. M. Dept. employed for that purpose, the detachment now at that post will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 236, Nov. 20, D. M.)

Post Funds.—The General of the Army states that "no expenditures from post funds are allowable, except such as are authorized by par. 537, Army Regs., 1881" (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 24, 1882.)

No Sales to Retired Officers.—The Secretary of War decides

that "there is no law authorizing the sale of quartermaster's stores to officers on the retired list" (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 9.)

Military Prisoners.—Based upon the prisoner's good conduct while undergoing confinement, the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of military convict Michael Fletcher, late private, Troop B, 1st Cav., is mitigated so as to expire on Nov. 27 (G. C. M. O. 45, Nov. 9, D. Columbia.)

Based upon good conduct while undergoing confinement, the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private James E. Fitzgerald, Co. I, 1st Inf., is remitted (S. O. 172, Nov. 15, D. A.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private Charles Mulvey, Co. G, 21st Inf., is remitted, and the prisoner will be released from confinement (G. C. M. O. 49, Nov. 13, D. Columbia.)

Chevrons.—Upon a request for information upon certain points in the provisions of G. O. 92, c. n., Hdqrs. of the Army, the General of the Army views the order as quite plain in its provisions regarding the chevrons to be worn by enlisted men, and says the right to wear the "service-in-war chevron" takes effect as soon as such service has been performed, and also upon the enlistment of any soldier who served during the war of the rebellion in one or more campaigns in the field; that the "campaign chevron" is allowed for service "in an Indian campaign approaching the magnitude of wars," but the decision of the Secretary of War is necessary to determine that such campaign entitles the soldiers who took part therein to wear this chevron, and that it should be worn from the date of receipt of such decision. Therefore, a soldier who has served faithfully one term of enlistment and during that time taken part in an Indian campaign—which has been designated as above—and who also served in the United States Army during the war of the rebellion in one or more campaigns in the field, is entitled to wear the three chevrons provided for by the order referred to. G. O. 56, Hdqrs. of the Army, series of 1879, is the last order publishing Indian campaigns for which campaign chevrons are allowed to be worn. (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1882.)

Rifle Practice Decisions.—The General of the Army says: "I personally witnessed the army contest at Fort Leavenworth, and assert that a fairer contest would be impossible—at 200 yards, off-hand; at 300 yards kneeling; at 600 yards, lying flat on the ground, head or feet towards the target. The rifle used was the same that is in universal use in the Army, and the cartridges were taken from the same box, fresh out of the common magazine, therefore not reloaded. The score at 600 yards was really better than at 300 yards; therefore, the strength of powder, 70 grains was sufficient, and the weight of bullet, 405 grains, equally so. Therefore, I wish these conditions to be followed and enforced universally in the Army." (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1882.)

Referring to a request for authority to fire "sighting shots" in all regular practice of the men of a battery, or at ranges exceeding 400 yards, the General of the Army says the present regulations governing rifle practice are working so satisfactorily it is not deemed advisable to make innovations, and that these regulations forbid sighting shots under all circumstances. (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 9, 1882.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—The Pioneer Press says: The non-commissioned staff, band and two companies of the 25th Infantry, arrived at Fort Snelling Nov. 20, direct from Fort Randall, Dak., and at once proceeded to make themselves comfortable in the quarters recently occupied by a part of the 7th Infantry. Two other companies are now at Hunting Waters awaiting transportation, and will arrive in a day or two. Nov. 20 was a busy day at the fort, officers and soldiers vying with each other to complete the arrangements for their journey to the Platte. Nov. 21 the final adieu will be said by Gen. Gibbon and the remainder of his regiment, and the career of the 7th in this department will terminate. It is needless to say that its members carry with them the regrets and best wishes of a host of friends in this section of the country.

The Pioneer-Press of Nov. 23 says:

Information has been received from an Army officer stationed at Fort Custer, M. T., to the effect that, on the morning of Nov. 8, a party of Indians made a raid on the ponies of the Crow scouts grazing on the hills of the Little Big Horn, about four miles from the post, and stampeded about thirty head. The Crows reported the fact at once, and immediately started on the trail. A detachment of the 2d Cavalry, under command of 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, was also sent from the fort to follow the thieves. The Crow scouts overtook the party with the stolen animals on Tullock's Fork, about twenty miles from Fort Custer, had a fight with them, and recaptured the stock. The Crow scouts report the raiders to be Piegan Indians, and claim they killed two of the party, which numbered about twenty. One of the Crows, Crooked Face, was severely wounded in the groin. The cavalry detachment did not reach the place of action, having accidentally lost the trail. They returned to the post the next day, the 9th, having ridden about fifty miles. On the night of their return a small party of Piegans again came into the camp of the Crow scouts, and cut loose from about the tepees about ten ponies. They succeeded in running them off, as the Crows were unable to follow the trail. In the fight at Tullock's Fork, the Piegans yelled out to the Crows, "We are going to set the Crows poor this winter."

The Pioneer-Press says: "Co. C of the 25th Infantry left Chamberlain November 21 for Fort Snelling, in command of Colonel Blunt, Captain Robe and Lieut. Sweet. They will arrive at the fort on the night of the 23d. The officers of Co. C, with their wives, will add lustre and attraction to the society at the fort, between the two great camps. Co. G, from Fort Randall, of the same regiment, under Lieut. Tear, take their place, and crossed the river on the Milwaukee last night."

Under orders from General Terry, Major Merrill has visited the Crow Indian Agency in Montana, and arranged a plan of operations which he believes will result in preventing further raids upon the agency by Canadian Indians, an outline of which is as follows: "As soon as the agent has information of a raid, he will put a force of Crows upon the trail, with orders to recapture the stolen stock and destroy the thieves, or drive them back to their agency. At the same time small detachments of the Crows will be sent to the nearest military posts, where they will be joined by the available troops, and co-operate with the main body of the pursuers, the directing motive being the capture or destruction of the marauders."

Department of Missouri.—W. W. Wells, an Indian interpreter and scout for many years, has been visiting Fort Leavenworth. His home in Sheridan's Roost, about ten miles from Cantonment, is the dreariest place imaginable since the troops have been taken away from there. He says the only occupants of the station now are "the telegraph operator,

old Todd, the store keeper, and a preacher; and bad luck to the latter, for he has a hard time of it in civilizing the Indians by books." On being asked what effect the removal of troops will have on the Indians, Cheyennes, and others, the scout said: "The removal of the troops was good enough so far as the Indians themselves were concerned; but when you consider the den of thieves it has made of the place you will find it not so good after all. The Indians are now posterized so much by the white thieves and cowboys that I couldn't blame them to get mad; and, I tell you, I have my hands full to keep peace between them. The cowboys, since the soldiers have gone, will come into the villages and insult the squaws, and since the Government has taken hold of the Indians they have learned that they are not to be insulted any more than the white people are."

The following telegrams were received at the War Department Nov. 18, relative to the anticipated troubles with the Navajo Indians in New Mexico:

CANON GALLEJOES, N. M., Nov. 8.

To A. A. G., Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Lient. Payne and Cotter returned. Reports favorable. Troops no longer required here. Officer just returned from Cowens reports Castiano and Lugo Pete with sheep and horses in range, via Hog Back. Shall move at once to that vicinity. Can push the Indians there back in four days. No more troops required. BEAN, commanding.

FORT LEWIS, Nov. 13.

To the A. A. G.:

Capt. Bean reports by letter forwarded to district headquarters to-day that the Navajo Indians, with their herds and property, have all gone back on their reservation, including those at Hog Back. He reports no further use for troops there. Shall he be ordered to return?

BRIEKENRHOFF, commanding.

The endorsement on the last telegram by Brig. Gen. Mackenzie was as follows: "This ends all prospects of trouble with the Navajos this year. Capt. Bean's command has been ordered to return to Lewis. I think he has performed hard service very well."

The New South West of November 18 says:

General Logan came to Fort Bayard and Fort Cummings at the special request of General Mackenzie for the purpose of informing himself on the subject of the new twelve company Post. His observations satisfied him that Fort Bayard would be the most eligible site. Both General Mackenzie and General Forsyth favor Fort Bayard. The latter made an official report embodying his views. The opinions of these two officers, with the influence of General Logan, who is Chairman of the Senate Military Committee on Appropriations, will go far toward the selection of Bayard. The latter place is healthy; there is a never-failing supply of water, abundant enough for a large garrison, and when the railroad shall have been built it will be only eight miles from that post. If the branch road to Santa Rita should be constructed, it will pass near Fort Bayard, and then almost at a moment's notice troops can be embarked for any point along the Atchison or the Southern Pacific railroads. Grant County is fortunate in having Senator Logan as an advocate for having this new post located within its limits. He is a man of great influence with the Administration; and the fact that he has personally given his attention to the location of the post, for which he will recommend an appropriation, will carry great weight with the Senate and the War Department.

The Leavenworth Times says: Private Thomas Walsh, trooper M, 8th Cavalry, met with a serious accident November 24, while out on drill. He dismounted his horse to tighten the girth of the saddle, and while in the act of remounting, his right leg passing over the horse's back, the animal sprang to one side from under the trooper, at the same time giving him a heavy blow upon his right leg, breaking both bones about midway between the knee and ankle. Walsh is an old British soldier, having served for years in India, is a good man, and his speedy recovery is earnestly hoped for.

The Albuquerque Review of November 21 says: "A special train stopped here about three minutes this afternoon, containing ten companies of the 22d Infantry, in command of Colonel David S. Stanley, on its way to Santa Fe, from which place the regiment will be distributed. The men only had time to rush across the street and get their arms full of bread and get on the train, many jumping on after the train had started."

Department of Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent of November 9 says: Born, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, to the wife of Lieut. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cavalry, a son. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. O. Owens has gone to Astoria for duty with the troops engaged in telegraph construction. Lieut. Samuel Bodman, Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, arrived at headquarters Monday. Vet. Surg. R. B. Cochran, 1st Cavalry, has arrived down from Walla Walla for duty in connection with the board organized for the purchase of horses. Lieut. Schwatka will deliver a lecture in Portland November 21. The title of the lecture is "The Ninorods of the North." The boards previously appointed for purchase of cavalry and artillery horses dissolved, and a new board organized to purchase all horses required in both branches of the service. The board now consists of Maj. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Artillery; Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry; Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. E. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery, and Lieut. R. P. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, with Lieut. Patterson for disbursing officer. The board will visit all parts of Oregon and Washington, and parties having good horses will be given opportunity to present them for inspection. The winter entertainments at Vancouver Barracks were commenced on Friday evening, November 3d, by a concert given at the garrison hall; music by the 21st Infantry band, under the leadership of Prof. Oechale. The band rendered all pieces with precision and effect, especially Bach's finale in "Ariele," which was the finest instrumental rendition of the evening. Mrs. Baldwin won continued applause by her charming rendition of "The Dashing White Sergeant," followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" in response to an encore. The great event of the evening was the debut of Col. E. D. Baker, chief quartermaster. With every appreciation of the difficulty of pleasing the musical taste of so critical an audience he commenced his maiden effort with all the dexterity and coyness of the operatic debutante (barring the big wink he gave to Capt. —). But gaining confidence in himself, and the orchestra, as he proceeded he at last showed his audience that he was a basso of no little ability. Col. Baker finished his song amidst a storm of applause that drowned the concluding strains of the orchestra, and in response to the encore gave an impromptu rendition of "Good-bye-Sweetheart," which the orchestra, being prepared for accompanied in excellent style. The first entertainment of the season may be set down as a most worthy introduction to the winter amusements at Vancouver Barracks.

Department of California.—Fort Point is hereafter to be known as Fort Winfield Scott, and Fort Point San Jose as Fort Mason.

Department of the Platte.—The three remaining companies, B, C and H, and the band of the 7th Infantry, arrived at Omaha November 22, from Fort Snelling, and left on a

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.
MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.
POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At the Boston yard.
RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Phillip. En route to Samoa Bay on surveying duty.
ST. MARY'S, sail, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Anchored off the Battery, close to Bedloe's Island.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, Nov. 23.
WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns. At the Naval Academy.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.
FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MIANTONOMOH, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Left League Island at noon Nov. 28 for Delaware Breakwater, and arrived the same day at New Castle, Delaware. Was detained there by a snow storm and would proceed when weather cleared. An officer at the Navy-yard is reported as saying: "The repairs on the monitor just completed will remedy the defective arrangement of her air pumps. When originally constructed she was not only improperly built, but of such poor materials that not long ago the head was blown off her cylinder, and now the piston rod has become so bent as to render the working of the machinery impossible. She is now entirely without any armament. The turrets have been removed, and vast coils of iron chains placed in their stead to steady the vessel during her trip. Her propellers are utterly inadequate, and will have to be changed."

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. At the Navy-yard, League Island.

NANTUCKET*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. Ordered to cruise in the Hudson during November.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship. Ordered to cruise in the Chesapeake during November. Arrived at Annapolis, Nov. 18.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Fort Royal, S. C.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the Passaic as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad Ajax, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); Catskill, Lieut. Joe. Marthon; Lehigh; Mahopac, Lieut. James A. Chesley; Manhattan; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SURG.-GEN. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, told the Congressmen who are investigating the condition of American shipping that only one seaman in five on American vessels was an American.

THERE is a rumor that a Court-martial on a charge involving false swearing is likely to grow out of the case of Capt. Hopkins, dismissed.

THE lease of the storehouse in Nagasaki is to be given up Jan. 1, 1883, and the depot closed.

The marines at Mount Vernon Barracks have been ordered to return to the Pensacola yard with the Barrancas garrison.

GUNNER C. B. Magruder, in charge of the Pensacola yard during the absence of Lieut. Welch, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, Nov. 23, that the quarantine had been raised and all precautions taken against infected articles coming in. Lieut. Welch has since arrived and reported everything all right.

An unsuccessful attempt to launch the United States monitor Puritan was made at Chester, Pa., Nov. 30. The vessel moved but two feet. Another attempt would be made to launch her on Friday. The Puritan was commenced in 1878, and has been lying on the stocks since 1876 awaiting orders to launch her.

THE Board for the Inspection of Navy-yards, Commodore Luce President, has been ordered to California to inspect the Mare Island yard.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 27.—Medical Director Wm. T. Hord, as a member of the Medical Board at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Nov. 29.—Assistant Engineer A. W. Morley, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

Nov. 25.—Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, from special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Nov. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Murray, from the Juniors, and to await result of trial at the Navy-yard, New York.

Nov. 29.—Chief Engineer Henry S. Davis, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Admiral Balch has been telegraphed to detach Midshipman P. L. Drayton, who has been ordered to return home.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Boynton Leach to the Yantic are revoked and he is placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master Albert Mertz, for six months.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant C. P. Shaw has been extended six months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Inspector Bradley appointed president and Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Willson members of a Medical Board to meet at the Navy-yard, League Island, December 4. Chief Engineer Henry H. Steward appointed president and Chief Engineers S. D. Hibert, B. B. H. Wharton and S. L. P. Ayres members of a Naval Examining Board to convene at Philadelphia December 4.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 27, 1882:

Sylvester Smith, marine, Nov. 3, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas J. Bean, third class boy, September 3, U. S. S. New Hampshire.

James Sutton, second class fireman, November 19, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN HOPKINS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1882.

General Court-martial Orders No. 50.

I.—Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, November 8, 1882, and of which Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy.

Charge I.—"Leaving his station before being regularly relieved."

Specification.—"In this, that on or about the 1st day of September, 1882, the said Captain Alfred Hopkins, United States Navy, being in command of the Navy-yard near Pensacola, Florida, did, without authority, place a subordinate officer in command of said Navy-yard, and absent himself from his command and duty at said station, and did, without permission from proper authority, proceed to Morristown, Tennessee, where he remained, absent without leave, until the 6th day of September in the year aforesaid, on which latter date he was relieved from duty as commanding officer of said Navy-yard, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. This, at a time when yellow fever was prevailing in the city of Pensacola, Florida, and when the officers and others residing at, and in the immediate vicinity of, said Navy-yard, were apprehensive of the approach of that disease."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming and officer and prejudicial to good order and discipline."

Specification.—"In this, that on or about the 1st day of September, 1882, the said Captain Alfred Hopkins, United States Navy, being in command of the Navy-yard near Pensacola, Florida, did, without authority, place a subordinate officer in command of said Navy-yard, and absent himself from his command and duty at said station, and did, without permission from proper authority, proceed to Morristown, Tennessee, where he remained, absent without leave, until the 6th day of September in the year aforesaid, on which latter date he was relieved from duty as commanding officer of said Navy-yard, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. This, at a time when yellow fever was prevailing in the city of Pensacola, Florida, and when the officers and others residing at, and in the immediate vicinity of, said Navy-yard, were apprehensive of the approach of that disease."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, pleaded "not guilty."

Finding.—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, as follows:

Charge I.—Specification, "proved." Of the charge, "guilty."

Charge II.—Specification, "proved." Of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—The court thereupon sentenced the said Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, "to be dismissed from the Naval service of the United States."

II.—The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, having been approved by me, were submitted to the President of the United States for his action. The following are his orders thereon, viz.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 21, 1882.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, is hereby confirmed.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III.—Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. Navy, accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Navy from the date of this order.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1882.

The Jamestown arrived to-day and is alongside the wharf. Orders are already here to proceed at once on both it and the Portsmouth; about \$1000 each is the estimate for the cost of labor to be done. The estimated repairs on the tug Rocket is in the vicinity of \$15,000, but the department may decline so much being expended on it.

Since receipt of orders to proceed with work on the tug Portsmouth, the construction force has increased about sixty men, mostly caulkers. She has been dismantled by her crew.

Simon McKay, brother to the former well known shipbuilder, Donald McKay, died at his late residence, in East Boston, on Saturday last, and was buried at Salisbury, Mass. Tuesday. Until recently Mr. McKay was foreman of construction saw mill at this yard.

The yard bell did not ring Thursday, Thanksgiving.

The regular monthly meeting of the Naval Institute was held Wednesday, A. M. Attendance was light and no papers were read. The meeting of the Naval Library will be held Friday.

The officers' pay-roll will be paid on Friday; number on roll, 140; amount this month \$23,000.

The boy W. C. Allen, who it will be remembered fell overboard and was rescued from drowning by Boatswain Williams, deserted the ship at Newport.

Governor John D. Long, ex-Gov. Rice, Hon. Leopold Morse, Hon. D. W. Goodrich, Hon. B. W. Harris, and Hon. Ambrose Banney, with the former Superintendent of Machinery, Mr. Seth W. Wilmarth, visited the yard Tuesday and received a salute of 17 guns from the battery. The distinguished party made a brief inspection of Mr. Wilmarth's mammoth patent planer and were subsequently entertained by Commodore Badger at his residence.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 30, 1882.

Last night, at the Naval Academy gymnasium, the cadets held their usual Thanksgiving eve hop, which afforded abundant enjoyment to those who generally cluster around the traditional ball-room. The event had been long anticipated by these as well as by visitors, and the expectations of all were heartily realized on this occasion. Mrs. Commander Farquhar received, assisted by Cadet Harry Gillis, of the Committee of Arrangements. The Naval Academy band furnished music in their usual excellent style. The brilliant uniforms of the officers and cadets and the exquisite toilets of the guests gave a pleasing effect to the tasteful appointments of the ball-room. Supt. Ramsay and family were in attendance; also Commander Farquhar, Commander Sigbee, Commanders Robeson, Cook, Lieut. Commanders Thomas, Schouler, Harrington, Lieut. Murdoch, Engineers Ransom, Zane, Prof. Fay and many other officers of the Naval

Academy, and ladies and citizens of Annapolis. The visitors included the following: Mrs. Judge Ferris, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone and Miss Fannie Johnstone. Henry O'Connor, Jr., Martin Wells, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. and Miss Yates, of North Carolina, T. V. Murphy, W. B. Stevens and Wm. Murray, wife and daughter, of New York; Miss Katie Hodges, of Howard County; Miss Truby, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. and Miss Keilholz, and Miss M. Miller, of Baltimore. The Committee in charge of the hop was composed of Cadets Greene, Street, Barnard, Gillis and Jackson.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

Under the heading of "A Big Job Well Done," the Portsmouth Daily Chronicle gives an account of the hauling of the Plymouth, weighing 1,200 tons, into the Alabama ship house at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. The Chronicle says:

First the dismantled hull was taken into the floating dock, and a cradle of immense strength fitted to her bottom; and the grade of the ways in the ship house was altered, so that the rise instead of being one inch in twelve was but thirteen-sixteenths of an inch. This done, it was only necessary to provide power enough to haul the cradle and the ship with it, up the incline.

For this purpose six capstans were provided four being placed at the upper end of the ship house, and two at the waterside end, the latter being located one on each side of the ways, just outside the building. The former were fitted with four-fold tackles, and drew on the forward or bow end of the cradle; the latter were fitted with the three-fold tackles, and drew on the after end of the cradle; and each tackle was held at its shorward end by an anchor hooked under the solid ledge. The falls were nine-inch manila rope of extra fine quality, made at the Boston Navy-yard expressly for the purpose, and weighing nineteen pounds to the fathom; the four bow tackle falls were each 3,300 feet long, and the breech-tackles each 2,800 feet. The capstan bars, eight to a capstan, were seventeen feet long, giving a circle of about 102 feet for the outer ends of the bars to describe while working; a rope was run through the outer end of each bar, passing clear around, and the men, forty to a capstan, hauled on this rope instead of pushing on the bars, each man having a lance and wooden toggle for himself.

The gear having been got in readiness, and fifty tons of chain cable placed in the ship's stern to raise her bow, the vessel was on Wednesday pointed for the ways; and on Thursday morning the yard workmen mustered at six o'clock, according to orders. At 7:30 o'clock the word was given to ease away the ropes which held the ship astern, and as she forged ahead the slack of the falls was gathered in; at 7:45 hoisting was commenced on the four upper capstans, and the ship started up the ways at the rate of ten inches a minute, which before long dropped to eight inches, at occasional "rally" sprouting up to a higher rate for a brief period. At about ten o'clock the breeching tackles were hooked on, and from that time the work went steadily forward until 1:45 p.m., when the order was given to "avast hoisting," the ship having been hauled a distance of 380 feet and her stern being about twenty feet inside the lower door of the ship house; a heavy timber was solidly spiked down across the ways at the rear of the cradle, the tackles were come up with, and the big job was done, successfully and without any hitch or accident worth mentioning.

After the work was over, Naval Constructor Bush briefly addressed the men, paying the highest compliment to Mr. Wm. F. Noyes, foreman shipwright, and to the mechanicians and laborers who had aided in the work that day or previously, ending with the announcement that by order of the commandant, all the men who had been engaged in hauling up the ship were dismissed for the rest of the day; and after giving three hearty cheers for Commodore Wells, the hungry workmen made a stampede for home, the steamers Emerald and James Simpson being taxed quite to the point of safety to carry the crowds which swarmed upon them. The number of visitors to the yard during the day was very large, and the expressions of satisfaction at the successful termination of the undertaking were general.

The Plymouth was the second vessel ever attempted to be hauled out in this manner, in this country, the first being the Canadagua of 955 tons (2,130 tons displacement), which was hauled out at the Norfolk Navy-yard in 1881 on the fourth attempt, she having to be three times launched after being hauled partly on the ways.

This is a correct account of the hauling up of the Plymouth, which some papers have published cost the Government \$60,000, whereas the expense for labor amounted to six hundred. This does not include the cost of the Manila hawsers, capstans, blocks, etc., etc., which may be put down at about six thousand dollars, including the work of fitting a cradle on the Plymouth while in the dry dock. The hawsers, capstans and blocks have been carefully stowed away, ready to be used hereafter for similar purposes, and therefore ought not to be charged against the Plymouth. The condition of the vessel is such as to fully justify her being repaired, and which can be done now to better advantage than if exposed to the weather.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The court-martial to try P. A. Surg. J. M. Murray, of the Junius, consisting of Capt. D. B. Harmony, president; Capt. E. E. Potter, Commanders A. T. Mahan, T. F. Kane, W. H. Whiting, Medical Director A. L. Gihon and Surgeon W. A. Corwin, members, and Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, judge advocate, have finished the case, and sent their report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. This trial has detained the ship from sailing for a week or ten days.

Commodore Upshur, commandant, has gone to Washington for a few days on business with the Secretary.

Thursday being a national holiday, the yard was closed, which gave it a sort of Sunday appearance.

The yard employees were paid off on the 23d instead of the 25th for the first half of November, and the clerical force paid on the 29th, so as to give them all enough to purchase a Thanksgiving turkey.

Capt. Jas. E. Jouett, commanding the Naval Station at Port Royal, and Commander G. C. Wilts, formerly of equipment office at this yard, called on Commodore Upshur and the officers of the yard during the early part of the week.

One of the assistant dragoons of the yard, by the name of Eddiltz, has been ordered to Washington for duty on the board of which Commodore Shufeldt is president.

Ensign W. D. Rose has reported for duty on the Colorado.

Assistant Engineer Prindle has returned from temporary duty at the Philadelphia yard, and resumed his duty as head of the Yards and Docks Department.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—Capt. J. G. Baker assigned to command steamer Dexier, at Newport; Capt. Joseph Irish, to steamer Grant, at N. Y.; Asst. Engr. A. F. Rockefeller, to Dexier, at Newport; Asst. Eng. H. F. Lovejoy, to Colfax, at Wilmington, N. C.

1st Lt. C. E. Shoemaker assigned to Str. Seward at Shieldsboro, Miss.

2d Asst. Engin. F. B. Randall to Woodbury at Eastport.

Steamers Manhattan and Bibb ordered into Winkler quarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

We regret to learn that Rear Admiral Wyman was severely stricken with paralysis at the Ebbitt House, Washington, Dec. 1. His condition is deemed critical.

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THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

THE Forty-seventh Congress commences its second session on Monday next, December 4. The House, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last session, will meet at 11 o'clock, the Senate at noon. The principal business of the session will be to provide for the expenditures of the Government by the passage of the annual appropriation bills, which will, it is expected, be promptly reported by the several committees. The financial statement for the last fiscal year shows an increase in the receipts over those of 1881, of \$22,251,054.03 in the revenue from customs; \$11,233,209.94 from the internal revenue; \$2,551,277.20 from the sales of public lands, and \$6,707,416.34 from miscellaneous sources, making a total increase in the net revenue of \$42,743.957.71. The total net revenue was \$403,525,250.28. The net expenditures decreased from \$260,712,887.59 to \$257,981,440.20, a reduction of \$2,731,447.39; which, added to the increase in receipts, makes an increase of \$45,474,405.10 in the surplus revenues applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The expenditures on account of interest on the public debt show a reduction of \$11,431,534.39; from \$82,508,741.18 in 1881, to \$71,077,206.79 in 1882. The excess of revenues over expenditures was \$145,543,810.08, and the amount applied to the reduction of the debt, \$166,281,505.55.

This statement does not indicate any imperative need of scrimping economy, and the chief anxiety of the financial experts appears to be to adjust taxation in its various forms to the actual necessities of the revenue. The difference of opinion as to how this is to be done divides both parties, and offers some prospect of a reorganization of political parties on new lines of difference. Meanwhile, the struggle to reach a conclusion on the financial measures immediately before them, is likely to occupy the attention of Congress, to the neglect of matters of more immediate concern, to the Army and Navy, at least.

There is little or no prospect that new legislation of any sort will be perfected concerning the services, except it is possible that it may find its way in appropriation bills, which is not likely to be the case where any serious struggle is involved, to take up the time of this short session. The Army and Navy bills most likely to pass are those left on the calendars of the two Houses at the close of the last session, having passed the routine of committee action in one House or the other. A list of these bills is given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 12, 1881, the second number of the current volume, p. 36. On the Senate calendar we have reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, S. 104, to restore the fuel allowance to officers of the Army, and S. 1596, to amend section 1681, Rev. Stats., making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia; S. 1974, giving hospital stewards of the 1st class \$34 a month, and the additional pay for re-enlistment; S. 432, putting clerks in the Pay Department of the Army on an equal footing with clerks in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department. This last bill, as H. R. 240, is also in the Committee of the Whole in the House, in which are also the following bills, of interest to the Army: H. R. 3891, to provide for the instruction of enlisted men at recruiting depots; H. R. 5913, to provide compensation for officers of the Army when on detached service as members of military courts, boards or commissions; H. R. 6152, increasing the pay of sergeant majors to \$36 a month, and that of

quartermasters' sergeants to \$34, with the allowances now allowed by law; H. R. 6573, to provide for the better selection of hospital stewards, and fixing their pay and allowances.

On the House regular calendar are the following: S. H. 493, to amend the 108d Article of War so as to fix a status of limitation for the trial of desertion; H. R. 1026, authorizing retired officers to hold civil offices in the Territories; H. R. 4761, to authorize a retired list for non-commissioned officers of thirty years' service; H. R. 4788, authorizing brevet commissions for Indian service; H. R. 6020, to give washerwomen a lien on the pay of soldiers and recruits; H. R. 6633, to provide for the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters. The bill re-organizing the Signal Corps (H. R. 2253) is also on the calendar of both House and Senate, having been favorably reported from the Military Committees.

Of bills of interest to the Navy there are a considerable number on the Senate calendar, having been reported favorably from the Naval Committee. Those of general character are the following: S. 13, to establish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps. (This bill will be found in the JOURNAL of Dec. 10, 1881, p. 412, and the report in its favor in the JOURNAL of Dec. 31, p. 450.) S. 1529, to add 500 men to the Navy; S. 1554, to promote the efficiency of the corps of chaplains in the United States Navy; S. 625, giving longevity pay to passed assistant engineers, surgeons, and paymasters; S. 1676, to provide for twenty naval constructors with the rank and pay of officers of the Navy. These last two bills are also in the Committee of the Whole in the House, having been favorably reported upon by the Naval Committees of both Houses of Congress.

There are also on the Senate calendar S. 1578, to regulate the promotions of graduates from the Naval Academy and appointments in the staff corps of the Navy and for other purposes and S. 1720, authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the Navy, but these were adopted in part in the Naval Appropriation bill and are out of date (H. R. 5001, which is the Committee of the whole House, is the same as S. 1720) S. 1438, providing that the pay of all staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as that of line officers of the Navy with whom they hold relative rank, is also on the calendar of the Senate, but it carries with it an adverse report from the Naval Committee.

The following naval bills are in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union: H. R. 846, to grant retired officers of the Navy once a year a re-examination to determine the question of their transfer to the active list; H. R. 3899, to provide a permanent construction fund for the Navy; H. R. 5096, to abolish prize money and regulate pensions in the Navy. The report in favor of this last bill, which shows its character, will be found in the JOURNAL of April 8, 1882, p. 816; S. 689, to promote the efficiency of the Navy by discharging worthless officers, instead of retiring them, is on the House calendar.

There are other bills yet to pass the ordeal of the Committees of both Houses which ought to receive favorable consideration, and to which we may have occasion to hereafter allude; and Congress should certainly, in the army appropriation bill of this year, correct its bungling legislation of last year, which has left disabled officers of the Army to struggle along on the active list with no prospect of retirement. The simplest and best way is to put the Army on the same footing as the Navy, and repeal the limitation to the number of the retired list.

There is a long list of personal bills on the private calendar of the Senate. The list, as we have said, will be found on page 86 of our current volume (August 12, 1882). They include bills for the relief of Jacob E. Burbank, Jacob E. Dravo, Edw. M. Adams, Edw. Byrne, Herman Briggs, Frank Baker, Daniel T. Wells, Joseph Conrad, Wm. W. Webb, Chas. M. Blake, Mark Walker, Stephen A. McCarty, Chas. W. Tracy, Douglass Ottinger, Jabez Burchard, Greenleaf Cliley, Francis V. Greene, U. S. N.; Wm. P. Randall, Benj. F. Bumpton, Bayes N. Westcott, Wm. Gibson, John N. Quackenbush, Edw. Bellows, Wm. F. Pratt, John W. Saville. The character of these bills has been sufficiently set forth in the JOURNAL. The last on the list, commencing with McCarty, are naval bills. There are also on the House calendar bills to promote Benj. Alvord, retired; to relieve the sufferers by the loss of the steamer *J. Don Cameron*; to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton as Major General; for the relief of the officers and crew of the *Monitor*; for the payment of bounties due to vessels under command of Farragut. In the Senate are bills to retire Thos. L. Crittenden as a Brigadier General; giving Lieut. Schwatka full pay

while in the Arctic regions; for relief of Fitz-John Porter; relief of Carlisle Boyd; to restore and retire Tendore Ten Eyck, late U. S. Army.

On the subject of legislation by the next Congress, which may come together any time after the 4th of next March, everybody seems at sea. There has been such a complete breaking up that the usual transfer of old members to the new Congress has not taken place. Of the 57 members of the House in the Forty-seventh Congress whom Speaker Keifer appointed to be chairmen of committees, only 23 have been re-elected. In nearly all of the committees about half of the members have been carried away by the flood.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the next session in Washington is likely to be an unusually brilliant one. A large number of members of Congress will leave Washington next March by the expiration of their terms, and their families and friends will be eager to indulge in the gayeties of the National capital while they can be buoyed up by social station. The next House of Representatives will consist of thirty-two more members than the present House, and the members elect and their families will not unlikely desire to get a taste of Capital life, and to make a little preparation for the social duties that will be devolved upon them a year hence.

THE NAVAL RETIRING LAW.

THERE is a somewhat singular provision of the Navy Retiring Law which has heretofore been of but little importance; but now that the flow of promotion is made so slow by the operation of the late Appropriation bill, it becomes a matter of considerable interest to the junior officers, who are the ones most affected by it. We refer to section 1443, chapter 3, title 15, of the Revised Statutes, which, with the two preceding sections, reads as follows:

Sec. 1443. When any officer of the Navy has been forty years in the service of the United States he may be retired from active service by the President upon his own application.

Sec. 1444. When any officer below the rank of vice-admiral is sixty-two years old he shall, except in the case provided in the next section, be retired by the President from active service.

Sec. 1445. The two preceding sections shall not apply to any lieutenant commander, lieutenant, master, ensign, midshipman, or passed assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster, first (passed) assistant engineer, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, or (second) assistant engineer; and such officers shall not be placed upon the retired list, except on account of physical or mental disability.

In the first place, it seems somewhat singular that lieutenant commanders should be included in this category, when the staff officers of the same relative rank are not, and it has often occurred to us that a proper representation of this to the respective naval committees would result in its repeal.

The principle involved in the operation of this section is entirely at variance with that which should govern a military organization, and it is quite the reverse of the rule which obtains in the Royal Navy. So far from retaining upon the active list, especially in the lower grades, men who have reached the retiring age, it should be the practice to retire them, as is done in England, before they arrive at sixty-two, if they are still in subordinate positions. It is no stretch of the imagination to conceive of lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, and passed assistant engineers reaching sixty-two, under the operation of the present laws; and to force a man of that age to go to sea and perform the duties appropriate to his grade, duties which require the activity and vigor of comparative youth, is a wrong not only to the individual himself, but to the service at large. If, on the other hand, he be considered as exempted from sea service by reason of his age and probable infirmities, his name should no longer be borne upon the active list, while his sea duty is performed by others who are kept back a step in rank by his non-retirement.

We can not understand why such a law was ever passed, and it seems to us that it would be a wise thing on the part of the Navy at large to petition for its abolition. We do not believe that such a petition would be refused, and we can hardly imagine any officer of the various grades in question, not to speak of those of higher ones, declining to place his name upon it.

We should deem it a wise measure also, if an attempt were made to introduce a limit of age for retirement in the different grades of both line and staff; the officers retired under the provisions of such an act might have the retired pay of the next higher grade, which would amount to comparatively little in the aggregate, but which, in the case of passed assistant engineers, especially, would be a welcome addition to their stipend, and one which their long service would certainly deserve.

We offer for the consideration of our Naval readers the following, as a basis for the discussion of this point, if there should be any feeling that we have touched upon a topic of interest to the service:

<i>Ages at Which Non-promoted Officers Should Retire.</i>	
Commodores.....	61
Captains.....	59
Commanders.....	55
Lieutenant Commanders.....	51
Lieutenants and junior grades.....	49
Medical Inspectors.....	59
Pay Inspectors.....	59
Chief Engineers of same rank.....	59
Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers.....	55
Passed Assistants and Assistants.....	50

In connection with any movement looking towards an increase in the flow of promotion, we would call attention to our editorial of December 10 last, regarding the establishment of a reserved list. The remark then made that "something must be done, and that quickly, to enhance the speed of the promotion of our junior officers" is quite apparent, even to the most superficial observer," applies with redoubled force to the younger men under the present status of affairs. We have frequently urged in these columns the necessity that exists for some move to be made, looking to the attainment of a position of responsibility by the younger officers at a time when they are fully equal to it, and before long service in a subordinate capacity shall unfit them for the proper assumption of the duties which devolve upon the higher grades.

We congratulate the service that the "radical change in the number of graduates," which, in the article above referred to, we said was demanded, has been brought about, and that the "loud cry for a reduction of the raw material" has at last been "effectively heard in the halls of legislation," and that under the operation of the new law the service of the not distant future will be more homogeneous than it has been in the past.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury refers as follows to the Revenue Marine Service in his annual report. It will be seen that he makes no reference to the transfer of this service to the control of the Navy Department, although it is understood that Major Clark, in his statement of the workings of his bureau for the year to the Secretary, strongly opposed the transfer. It may be, however, that the Secretary has dwelt upon this subject elsewhere in his report. This is the only portion that has been given out thus far:

There are now thirty-seven vessels in the Revenue Marine Service, thirty-two of which are steamers, and five sail-vessels. They are manned by 199 officers and 774 men.

This was their regular work for the year ended June 30, 1882:

Aggregate number of miles cruised.....	303,562
Number of vessels boarded and examined.....	24,008
Number of vessels seized or reported to the proper authorities for violations of law.....	1,042
Number of vessels wrecked or in distress assisted.....	147
Number of persons rescued from drowning.....	111
Estimated value of imperiled vessels and cargoes assisted.....	\$2,254,716
Besides the regular duty, the service has done special work.	

In May last, at the request of the Navy Department, the *Cornelia*, of the Revenue Service, was sent to St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, to bring away the officers and crew of the naval relief and exploring steamer, *Rodgers*, burned at that place. The *Cornelia* made a second cruise to our most northern waters, to protect the seal-fisheries and other Government interests in Alaska. She ascertained the fate of Master Putnam, of the U. S. Navy, who was carried to sea upon an ice floe and perished. She cruised two hundred miles to the eastward of the signal station, at Point Barrow, finding no open violations of law. Coming back by the Aleutian Islands and Sitka, her commander, Lieutenant Healy, in November, quelled an outbreak of the Indians upon the mainland north of the latter place.

The revenue steamer *McLane*, at Galveston, Texas, cooperated with the Marine Hospital Service in confining and alleviating the yellow-fever epidemic, carrying physicians, nurses, medicines, and supplies. This service is another agency of this department, besides the Marine Hospital Service, by which it is able to cope with dangerous epidemics.

The revenue cutters have also co-operated with the Life-Saving Service and the Light-House Establishment.

The expense of maintaining the Revenue Marine for the fiscal year ended 30th of June last was \$846,423.34.

The new vessel for duty on the southern coast, authorized by Congress in 1880, has been completed and placed on duty and named *Walter Fortwood*. The appropriation of \$75,000 made at the last session, has, under the authority of the law, been applied to the re-building of the revenue steamer *Commodore Perry*.

The recommendation made last year, of a new vessel for the southern coast, to replace one worn-out and not adapted for the service, is renewed. The amount of \$75,000, necessary for this purpose, has been included in the estimates.

The recommendation of the last annual report and of several of my predecessors in office, that Congress provide for the establishment of a retired list and the extension of the pension laws to the Revenue Marine, is renewed.

The French Navy have adopted the 47 mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon, firing a 2½ lbs. projectile from the shoulder, and given large contracts for them. The Russian government have just adopted and ordered a quantity of the Hotchkiss new one barrel, 37 mm., quick firing gun, which is fired from the shoulder, using the same ammunition as his revolving canon of the same calibre. This gun weighs 66 lbs., and is designed for the armament of their torpedo boats. Several sizes of these guns are being made. The 37 mm. gun,

weighing 66 lbs., and firing a 1½ lbs. projectile; the 47 mm. gun weighs 340 lbs., firing a 3 lbs. projectile, at the rate of 20 shots per minute; the 57 mm. gun, weighing 850 lbs., and firing a 6 lbs. projectile, at the rate of 18 shots per minute, with an initial velocity of 1,880 feet. All these guns are fired from the shoulder and designed for naval guns and auxiliary guns for fortification, although for special purposes they are mounted on carriages. Trial guns have been ordered by France and England.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Academy of Music, New York, Tuesday evening of this week, with a view to measures to raise funds for a suitable pedestal for the "Statue of Liberty," by Bartholdi, to be placed on Bedloe's Island. Amongst those present were Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and members of his staff, Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., etc. An active canvass for funds was resolved upon, and there seems a good prospect that the pedestal will speedily be provided.

MAJOR T. H. C. Smith, Pay Department, retires March 24th, 1883, instead of January, as stated last week. The next officer in the Pay Corps who retires is Major Frank Bridgeman, who will be 64 July 1, 1884. Col. Zealous B. Tower and George Thom, of the Engineer Corps, will be eligible for retirement by reason of age in January, 1883. By their retirement, Lieut.-Cols. James C. Duane and Quincy A. Gillmore will be made colonels; and Majors Henry M. Robert and William E. Merrill lieutenant-colonels.

SENATOR Logan replies to Gen. Grant's article in defense of Fitz John Porter in a letter which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of Monday. He reviews the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, but reaches conclusions exactly the opposite of those of Gen. Grant. Space does not permit us this week to do more than give Gen. Logan's concluding paragraph in which he thus vigorously expresses his opinion of Gen. Grant's proposition for the relief of Porter:

This proposition would give him over \$70,000 out of the Treasury of the United States for no act performed, for no duty done, for no service rendered, except the failure in performance of his duty on the 29th day August, 1862. General Grant ought to know whether Porter was dismissed or not from the Army on what he considers "mistaken evidence;" that he was dismissed and put out of the Army, his place was filled, and he has been a citizen ever since, is today a citizen and not a soldier. I know of no rule of law, no rule of justice, that would give this to General Porter or to any other man dismissed from the Army. This rule would establish a precedent that would pay money back to every man dismissed from the Army that might ever afterward be placed back again, whether dismissed at the beginning of the war for disloyalty or not, if they could get up testimony such as is wanted. Some have been put back into the Army by act of Congress since, and, under this rule of General Grant's they could come and claim pay for the whole time they have been out of the Army, saying that they were not disloyal and were improperly dismissed. Every officer that may be convicted for misconduct in office, civil or military, and removed from office, if afterward on examination of the evidence he obtains a decision that he was improperly dismissed, on this proposition would he be entitled to pay while he was out of office? A proposition of this kind and a principle of this sort should not be entertained for a moment, and I am very much surprised to find a suggestion of this kind coming from the pen of General Grant.

I believe I have answered fully the propositions laid down by General Grant in justification of Fitz John Porter, and merely wish to add that, after twenty years have passed and the country has been raked and scraped for some kind of flimsy testimony for an excuse to restore this man to the Army, no such testimony has been found. The effort to vindicate Porter at the expense of the reputations of such men as General Garfield, General Hunter, and their associates, all honorable gentlemen, who found him guilty, and also to cloud the reputation of Abraham Lincoln, who approved the findings, cannot succeed.

This is asking too much, even though it be asked by such men as General Grant.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

We publish this week, in G. O. 132, A. G. O., the finding of the court appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late General Warren at the battle of Five Forks, and General Logan adds his contribution this week to the controversy in the case of Fitz John Porter. Another historical document which will be found in this number is a complete roster of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Robert E. Lee, reproduced from the official records at Washington.

We have received a copy of an interesting report by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, of his last summer's trip in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, of which we gave some account at the time, and to which we shall have further occasion to allude.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the Star Cadets of the first graduating class, of West Point, for '83: 1st. George A. Irwin, Pa.; 2d. Wm. C. Langfitt, Ohio; 3rd. Samuel B. Freeman, North Carolina; 4th. Wm. F. Hancock, Ohio; 5th. Henry C. Davis, South Carolina. The graduating class for '83, will contain 52 members.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In reply to an inquiry from an ex-soldier, the Commissioner of the General Land Office says that when a soldier's declaratory statement is filed for a tract of land the soldier is required to make an actual entry of the land, and also to establish his residence and commence his improvements within six months after the date of filing; and that he is not allowed six months more within which to commence residence and improvement, as soldiers have been erroneously advised by certain land agents.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has appointed the following members of the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the Fourteenth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which will be held in Washington next May: Gen. John G. Parke, 9th Corps; Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, General Staff; Gen. J. C. Tidball, Artillery Corps; Gen. S. S. Carroll, 2d Corps; Capt. R. W. Tyler, 3d Corps; Gen. Ellis Spear, 5th Corps; Maj. John M. Carson, 11th Corps; Gen. E. A. Carman, 12th Corps; Gen. Duncan S. Walker, 19th Corps; Major N. H. Camp, Signal Corps; Major H. L. Cranford, Cavalry Corps; Capt. L. N. Burritt, 1st Corps. The appointment of a member for the 6th Corps will be made shortly. The committee held its first meeting, Nov. 25, at the residence of Gen. Humphreys, and organized by electing Gen. Parke vice chairman, to preside in case of the absence of the President, and L. N. Burritt secretary. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare business for the next meeting, and the committee then adjourned until Dec. 4.

Thursday of this week, being Thanksgiving Day, was observed as a holiday at Washington as well as at all of our military posts. The troops were not behindhand with turkeys and other delicacies. The Navy, on board ship and ashore, also duly observed the day. The Services are popularly supposed to have much to be thankful for, and indeed the country may rest assured they are always thankful for any manifestations of appreciation, and not resentful of the many snubs it is their mission to receive when the country is at peace and no danger threatening.

A Washington despatch of November 28 to the New York Sun says:

We are told that a petition is now quietly circulated asking Congress to repeal so much of the Appropriation bill for the current year as makes the retirement of General Sherman compulsory upon his attaining the age of 64. One of the arguments in favor of this measure is that in case of the retirement of Sherman, as the law now provides, the command of the Army will devolve upon Lieut. Gen. Sheridan during what may prove a critical Presidential campaign. The supposed hostility to Sheridan on the part of the Democratic members is the remembrance of his celebrated banditti despatch sent at the time he was in command in New Orleans. On the other hand, it is averred that a combination of the friends of Sheridan and Hancock will ask that the grades of General and Lieutenant General be revived, the understanding being that Sheridan shall be promoted to be General and Hancock to be Lieutenant General. Others who are inimical to both Sherman and Sheridan say that they prefer that the former shall retire next year, as the law now provides, and when they have elected a Democratic President, as they expect to do the following year, should Sheridan continue objectionable, they will revive the grade of General, and promote Hancock to the place and the command of the Army. The advocates of the latter course claim that there would be ample justification for it in the precedents established by Sheridan's own promotions. In 1864, when he was promoted to be Major General, he jumped Hancock, who ranked him as a Brigadier; and when, in 1869, Grant made him Lieutenant General, he overslaughed Halleck and Meade, although the former was a full Major General before Sheridan was even a Major.

The President has done a graceful thing in ordering that the military post on the south side of the Golden Gate entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, now known as Fort Point, shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Winfield Scott, in honor of the late Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, and that the military post at Black Point, San Francisco harbor, now known as Fort Point San Jose, as Fort Mason, in honor of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Richard B. Mason, Colonel 1st Dragoons, Military Governor California. It is understood that the friends of Bvt. Major-Generals Getty and Hunt will endeavor to have a bill passed at this session of Congress to retire these two gallant officers with rank and pay of Brig.-Generals, to which movement we say amen. If the movement is properly advocated it is hardly believed that Congress will fail to pay this just tribute to these officers, who have served so long and faithfully.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25, 1882.—At his own request, made in consequence of his illness, Lieut.-Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., one of the Commissioners of the Mississippi River Commission, who has been heretofore designated to be president of the Commission, is hereby relieved from the duties devolved upon him by that designation. Lieut.-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is hereby designated to be president of the Mississippi River Commission under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879.—CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Secretary Lincoln says he has neither approved nor disapproved the recent opinion of Judge Advocate General Swaim with regard to liability of Army officers to court-martial for persistent non-payment of debts. He says there is no case before him which requires a decision of the question, and that until there should be he does not feel called upon to act in the matter.

In accordance with a recent ruling of the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, Asst. Naval Constructors F. T. Bowles and Richard Gatewood have had the amount of the difference between sea and waiting orders deducted from their accounts, which was inadvertently credited them for the time they were attending school at Greenwich, England.

The U. S. Court of Claims convenes Monday, December 1. Unless the present vacancy is filled before that time only three of the five judges will be on the bench, owing to the absence of Judge Knott, who is abroad on account of his health. As soon as a full bench is had the case of Chief Engineer Henry Mason, U. S. N., retired for longevity pay, as a retired officer, will be argued. The briefs in the case are now being prepared.

The board of managers of the Soldiers' Home have not recommended any one as yet to succeed the late Colonel Cogswell as Deputy Governor of the Home. The matter will receive attention at the next meeting of the board. The widow of Colonel Cogswell still occupies the quarters of the deputy governor at the home.

P. A. Engineer N. B. Clark, U. S. N., retired, is now engaged upon plans for turrets for the unfinished monitors, which he will submit to the Advisory Board. His plans for defective armor for the cruisers were submitted to the board some time ago.

The reports of Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler are about completed, and are going through the printer's hands. Secretary Chandler has decided not to give the reports of the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department to the press until they have been submitted to the President. They have been some time in the hands of the Public Printer.

The inventors of the Chaffee-Reece gun, in reply to a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, state that they have been unable to get private establishments to manufacture the guns to fill such a small order as that received from the Government. They recommend that they be made at the Springfield armory. The law says they can be procured by purchase or manufacture, so that they could be manufactured at Springfield, if the Secretary of War so desired. General Benét has the matter under advisement, and will report the result of his deliberations to the Secretary in a few days. He does not seem averse from having the guns made at the National armory, but complains of the delay that will be occasioned thereby. The Remington and Winchester Cos. have been heard from regarding rates for the manufacture of Lee and Hotchkiss guns. It is understood that the cost of the guns will be a little less than \$20 a piece.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury renders the following decision in the case of Chief Engineer Joseph Triley, U. S. N., who claims the difference between sea and other duty pay, while a passenger on the U. S. S. "Pawtucket," from February 10 to March 16, 1874: "It appears that Mr. Triley was, on the 7th of February, ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., for passage in the U. S. S. "Pawtucket," for duty on board the U. S. S. "Ossipee," at Key West, Fla. He received other duty pay at the time, making no claim for the higher rate until October 30, 1882, when he presented this claim. The question is not, whether in the Treasury Department the statute of limitation shall be applied, as it might be in a court of law, but it is in regard to an acceptance and acquiescence in a payment made and received by the officer, with a knowledge of all that could be claimed under the law. Upon the same principle that money paid and received in good faith under a mistake of law, cannot be recovered back, and that an accord and satisfaction made under a mistake of the law, when all the facts are understood, will not be set aside, I think fair dealing would require that such a transaction, if between individuals, should be deemed a final settlement, and that if the claimant had a technical right to sea pay, this is not a proper matter for settlement by the Accounting Officer after so long an acquiescence in a payment which was made and accepted with a knowledge of all the facts as in full satisfaction.

The rumor that a petition asking that General Sherman be excluded from the operation of the retirement law is being circulated throughout the Army for signatures is discredited by officers at Washington: at least those who have been approached on the subject say they have not seen or heard, except through the newspapers, of the existence of such a petition, nor is it believed that General Sherman would approve of such a movement.

The Secretary has not yet determined who shall compose the board of four line and four staff officers to revise the Navy Regulations. The selections will probably be made late this or early next week.

It was rumored at Washington last Saturday that orders would be issued shortly to have the Naval Station at Ville Franche abandoned and the officers now on duty there transferred to the European squadron. The rumor is correct. The probability is that the stores will be transferred to the ships on the station or sent home. Certain preliminaries are necessary, and a few months will be required to accomplish the object before the depot is abandoned.

The Washington Sunday Herald says:

Among the arrivals within the past week at Washington was Paymaster James E. Tolfree of the Navy. The Paymaster is one of the most popular officers in the service, having been advanced for prominent and conspicuous conduct during the late war. He has recently returned from the Pacific Station, where he was fleet paymaster, which position was given to him in consideration of his previous service, as his rank did not entitle him to it. It is understood that Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, the present fleet paymaster of the European Station, will soon be relieved, as he will be promoted to a pay director, and that Paymaster Tolfree is an applicant for his place. The aspirations of Paymaster Tolfree are creating some sensation in the Pay Corps, as he has recently held a position to which his rank did not entitle him, and it is thought that some one else ought to have a chance. Mr. Tolfree is the brother-in-law of Commodore Baldwin, who is to command the European Station.

The paragraph is not entirely correct. Paymaster Tolfree was on the South Atlantic instead of the Pacific Station, when last at sea. It is not entirely out of order to make

paymasters fleet paymasters, as several have occupied the position, especially when near promotion. It is not known that Paymaster T. has officially applied for the European Station. If Commodore Baldwin goes there, it will probably be agreeable to him to have Paymaster Tolfree with him, and the commanders-in-chief of squadrons are generally accorded the privilege of making selections of fleet officers. Commodore Baldwin appears to have been settling up his business affairs in San Francisco preparatory to going to sea.

Captain Howgate, the Signal Service defaulter, who has managed to elude all efforts of the detectives to capture him, wrote last week from his mysterious concealment to a friend in Washington, that he "will appear for trial when the case is called, if his health will permit." We should think that if a call to court would make any one sick, it would be Howgate, and we have no confidence that he will be even convalescent at that time.

President Arthur has appointed William C. Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Chairman of a Commission to inspect the section of the Northern Pacific Railroad lately completed on the Clarke's Fork division, in Montana Territory. The other members of the Commission are ex-Gov. A. C. Gibbs, of Oregon, and Daniel W. Starmount, of Kentucky. Mr. Church and Mr. Starmount will soon leave for San Francisco, en route to Portland, Oregon, where they will join Gov. Gibbs, and go over the road to inspect the section last completed.

At a general meeting of the members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, held in Washington on the evening of Nov. 28th, the final vote was taken upon the amendments to the by-laws, which have been under discussion for some months past. The amendments changing the time of the annual meeting from January to April, altering the amounts of the assessments slightly, so as to make even figures, and making other changes, were all adopted, either unanimously or nearly so; and the principal amendment was also adopted by a vote of nearly 7 to 1, there being 283 votes for, and 42 against it. This amendment provides for the payment of ten quarterly advance assessments, in addition to those for deaths, for the purpose of creating a sufficiently large reserve fund to meet any great emergencies which may arise. The adoption of these amendments greatly strengthen the Association, and will doubtless result in an increased membership. It is understood the first quarterly assessment will be called in January next, and whenever the death of Master C. F. Putnam, late of the *Rodger*, and supposed to be lost on the ice, is officially declared by the Navy Department. A call will also be made on his account. It is probable the latter may be made in January also. The association now numbers 625 members, and the amount to be paid will be a little over three thousand dollars.

A naval officer of long and distinguished services writes us as follows: "In the last number of the JOURNAL I found your editorial, and the reasons for not having commenced the work in Dupont Circle, Washington. It seems to me very strange, however, that no one whose duty it was to carry out the resolution of Congress thought it worth while to inquire what would be the probable size of the statue, in order to come at the size of the pedestal on which it was to stand. The delay in this matter only shows that in time of peace the Navy is of little account."

In the telegrams and letters relating to the loss of the *Jeanette* which were received from Northeastern Siberia last winter and spring, it was stated as a fact greatly to be regretted that all the records of the careful and complete series of auroral and magnetic observations, two thousand or more in number, made by Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, had been irretrievably lost. No details were given of the way in which these records were lost, but it was supposed that they were in the possession of Lieut. Chipp, and that they had sunk with him into the Arctic Ocean when the second cutter foundered off the mouth of the Lena. It is stated, upon the authority of Engineer Melville, that a complete copy of Lieut. Chipp's observations has been found among the official papers of Capt. De Long; that is now in the custody of the Secretary of the Navy, and that it will be published as part of the final report of the *Jeanette* court of inquiry.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL STRONG. COMODORE EAGLE.

Two officers from the retired list are this week added to the list of the Navy's dead. Rear Admiral James H. Strong, who died at Columbia, S. C., November 28th of hemorrhage, and Comodore Henry Eagle, who died last Sunday, November 26th. Rear Admiral Strong was in his 69th year, having been born in Canandaigua, N. Y., April 26th, 1814. He entered the Polytechnic College at Chittenango in 1827. February 2, 1829 he received his appointment in the Navy. By permission of the Secretary of the Navy he remained at the Polytechnic College and was graduated. He then joined and was warranted a Passed Midshipman and was attached to the sloop *Lexington*, of the Brazil squadron, in 1833. While on board the *Lexington* he was sent in command of the expedition which captured and broke up the piratical head-quarters in the Falkland Islands. The pirates greatly outnumbered the attacking party, but they were taken completely by surprise and were only able to discharge their batteries once when the gallant sailors under Midshipman Strong fell upon them, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The pirates were nearly all killed or taken prisoners and sent to Venezuela for trial. Many vessels and seamen that they had captured and were holding were retaken and released. Midshipman Strong was transferred to the schooner *Enterprise*, of the Brazil sloop, in 1834, on

duty at the Naval School in this City in 1835, and in 1836 he was attached to the frigate *Constellation*, of the West India squadron. On June 4 of this year he was warranted a Passed Midshipman, and five years later, Sept. 8, 1841, he was commissioned Lieutenant. From this time until the breaking out of the war of secession he served in different vessels, and on April 24, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander and placed in command of the steamer *Mohawk*, of the South Atlantic squadron. The following year he was transferred to the steamer *Flag*, of the same squadron, and in 1863 he was placed in command of the steam sloop *Monongahela*, attached to the Western Gulf blockading squadron. While in this command he signalized himself at Arkansas Pass. In the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864 his vessel was the first to engage the rebel ram *Tennessee*, striking her twice, and Commander Strong was preparing to make a third assault when the ram surrendered. On Aug. 28, 1865 Commander Strong was commissioned Captain from the 4th of Nov. 1863. In 1866-7 he acted as inspector of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; in 1868-9 he commanded the steam sloop *Canandaigua*, of the European Squadron, and in 1870 he was again transferred to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. April 5, 1870, he was commissioned as Commodore from March 2d, 1870. July 24, 1873, he was ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Station, having been commissioned July 18, Rear Admiral from Nov. 26, 1873. He was relieved from the command of the South Atlantic Station Aug. 1, 1878, and placed on the retired list April 25, 1876. Admiral Strong was married in 1844 to Miss Maria Louisa Von Cowenhooven, of Long Island, by whom he had two children. His daughter, Maria Louisa, is the wife of J. Henry Denby, an English gentleman, and resides abroad. His son is Lieut. Wm. C. Strong, of the Navy.

Commodore John Lee Davis and Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, U. S. N., left Washington on Tuesday last, for Columbus, S. C., for the purpose of accompanying the remains of Admiral Strong to Newburg, N. Y., or such place as might be determined by the family of the deceased.

Comodore Henry Eagle, U. S. N., was one of the oldest living officers of the Navy, being in the eighty-second year of his age. Born in New York, April 7, 1801, he entered the service as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1818, and studied seamanship on the old *Independence*, and then served three years in the Pacific Ocean on the frigate *Macedonian*. In 1823-4 he made a voyage to China in the merchant ship *Beaver*, of New York, serving before the mast to get a thorough knowledge of his calling. He cruised in the West Indies in 1825 after pirates in the man-of-war brig *Enterprise*, which was wrecked on a desolate island on which the crew had to live for several months. In the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, he cruised in the sloop-of-war *Erie* on the Mediterranean station, and was commissioned Lieutenant March 3, 1827. In 1827 and 1828 he cruised in the West Indies on the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, chasing pirates, destroying their huts, boats, etc. In 1829-30-31 he was on the Brazil station in the frigate *Hudson*, and stationed at the receiving ship in New York, in 1833-4. He cruised on the Brazil station again from 1834 to 1837 in the *Erie*. He was at the rendezvous in New York in 1840, and for the two succeeding years cruised in the Pacific Ocean in the sloop-of-war *Yorktown*. He later commanded the schooner *Shark*, on the Pacific station, and was commissioned Commander June 4, 1844. He superintended the construction of the Stevens iron ship, at Hoboken for three years, and was Inspector at New York in 1846. He commanded the bomb vessel *Elna* and a division of five vessels of the squadron during the Mexican war, and was stationed at Frontera, Tabasco, and made civil and military Governor of the Province and Collector of the port. The Mexicans endeavored to have him remain over them after peace had been declared, as he had built up the town, opened schools, and increased the revenues of the country. He was on special service in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 he had command of the steamer *Princeton*, of the home squadron cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, protecting the fishery interests, and also in the West Indies. He was commissioned Captain Sept. 14, 1855.

When Fort Sumter fell, Capt. Eagle volunteered for immediate duty, and was given the command of the gun boat *Monticello*, there being no larger vessel suitable to his rank ready. The months of April and May were occupied in blockading Elizabeth and James Rivers, Virginia. On May 19, 1861, he attacked Sewell's Point battery and silenced its guns. This was the first hostile shot fired by the Navy. Soon after the frigate *Savannah* (52 guns) was given him, and he was employed from 1861 to 1863 in blockading Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston Harbor, Texas. During the latter duty the *Santee* captured several vessels, including the privateer *Royal Yacht*. He was commissioned as Commodore July 16, 1862, and retired Jan. 1, 1863, having reached the age of 62, and having been 45 years in the service. He was Prize Commissioner in New York 1864-5, and Light-house Inspector 1865-6, and was one of the very few officers who were assigned to active duty after passing the age of 62. He was in the United States service 65 years, there being only five older officers in the Navy. He had always enjoyed robust health until within the last few years, when a slight paralysis of the right side was manifested, which, gradually increasing, resulted in his death, which occurred peacefully on Sunday morning. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, Nov. 29, from the late residence of the deceased, 129 East 30th Street, New York. There was a large attendance of officers of the Navy and of the Army, members of the Loyal Legion, Mexican veterans, and others.

The death is reported of James M. Hobby, who entered the service as a 3d Assistant Engineer on Oct. 31, 1848, and was promoted to a 2d Assistant Engineer from Feb. 26, 1851. His resignation was accepted June 21, 1855, and June 5, 1861, warranted again a 2d Assistant Engineer to take rank at the foot of 2d Assistants, and promoted to a 1st Asst. Engineer from May 20, 1863. On Dec. 2, 1865, was advanced thirty numbers in his grade for distinguished conduct and extraordinary heroism, as mentioned in the report of Lieutenant Commander F. A. Roe, commanding the U. S. steamer *Sassacus*, in her action with the rebel ram *Albermarle*, on May 5, 1864. He was commissioned a 1st Assistant Engineer from July 25, 1876, and placed on the Retired List October 19, 1870. He died at New Boston, N. H., November 17, 1882.

GENERAL DANIEL TYLER.

Graduates of the Military Academy will henceforth miss at the annual reunions at West Point the familiar figure of General Daniel Tyler who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living graduate. His genial presence added much to the pleasure of these annual festivals, for age had scarcely dimmed his faculties or lessened his capacity for social enjoyment further than was shown in his pleading the privilege of age at the last banquet of the graduates and withdrawing somewhat before midnight. It was hard to realize that he was more than 83 years of age, though we recall his complaint of last summer, that the machinery of life was running down. General Tyler's death occurred on Friday last at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where he has been spending some time. His disease was pneumonia. He was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 7, 1799.

His father was Capt. Daniel Tyler, an artillery officer of the Revolution, and his mother was a granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards and a sister of Aaron Burr's mother. He entered West Point, Sept. 28, 1816, and he was graduated July 1, 1819, commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the light artillery. For a year or two he served in garrison at New England posts, and in the reorganization of the Army, June 1, 1821, he was transferred to the First Artillery. After serving in the Artillery School of Practice, and on ordinary duty for three years, he was made a First Lieutenant, May 6, 1824. From Oct. 29, 1826, to Dec. 27, 1827, Lieut. Tyler was Adjutant of the Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

In January, 1828, he was sent to France to study the improvement in the art of warfare. As a result of his trip abroad he translated from the French "Manoeuvres of Artillery." After his return from Europe, Lieut. Tyler served for about three years as Superintendent of Contract Arms, and he resigned from the service May 31, 1834. Turning his attention to civil engineering, he soon became extensively interested in railroading. He was the President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company from 1840 to 1844, of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, of New Jersey, from 1844 to 1846, and of the Macon and Western Railroad Company, of Georgia, from 1846 until 1848. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, in 1849, and from 1850 until 1861 he successively held the position of Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, of Pennsylvania, General Superintendent of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad and Coal Company, of Pennsylvania; Superintending Engineer, and afterwards President of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and President of the Schuykill and Susquehanna Railroad.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Tyler offered his services and went to the front as colonel of the 1st Connecticut Volunteers, April 23, 1861. The following month he was made Brigadier General of the Connecticut State Volunteers, and in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, he was in command of a division, and was engaged in the action of Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, of that year; the battle of Bull Run, July 21, and in the defense of Washington the first week in August, 1861. He was during that period next in rank to Gen. McDowell. He was mustered out of service August 11, 1861, and reappointed in the United States Volunteer force, with the rank of brigadier general, March 18, 1862. He was an active participant in the Mississippi campaign, and took part in the advance upon the siege of Corinth. Subsequently he served on a military commission appointed to investigate Gen. Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. From June 15 to June 26, 1863, he was in command of the Federal forces at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, when the Confederate army had invaded Pennsylvania. He resigned his commission April 6, 1864, and soon afterward went to Red Bank, N. J., to live. The New York Times says: "The death of his wife occurred just before his resignation, and it was an unexpected and severe shock to him. Since the close of the war General Tyler has been more or less interested in railroads and manufacturing enterprises. He was president of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad from 1873 to 1878, and owned large interests in cotton mills and iron furnaces in Alabama. He enjoyed a vigorous and comfortable old age and became quite warmly attached to the State of Alabama. It was his custom to live in the South during the winters and in the North during the summers. Of late years he has made the Fifth Avenue Hotel his home when in New York. He came to this hotel from Saratoga on September 15 last, and remained there until his death. General Tyler was a man of a high sense of honor, intelligent, agreeable, and energetic in matters of business. He leaves an estate of an estimated value of \$250,000. Five children survive him. The remains will be taken to Anniston, Ala., for interment."

EDWARD D. BLAKE, formerly a captain of the 8th U. S.

Infantry, died at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29. He was a native of South Carolina, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1843; was graduated July 1, 1847, and appointed Bvt. 2d Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Infantry. He served with distinction through the Mexican war, was promoted 2d Lieutenant 8th Infantry September 17, 1847, 1st Lieutenant May 15, 1851, and Captain October 17, 1859. He resigned June 11, 1861, and entered the Confederate service.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, who served as Surgeon of Volunteers during the war, died in that city Nov. 25.

LONGEVITY RANK FOR SUBALTERNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The stagnation at present existing in the line of the Army, as regards promotion, is, no doubt, well understood by our law makers, and an effort to partially remove it was made by the passage of the compulsory retirement bill at the last session of Congress. Under the interpretation, however, given to the various retirement laws, the measure has proved to be inappreciable in causing any relief.

The organization of regiments and companies with officers of designated grades to command the same, has rendered any arbitrary promotion of their officers within their arm of the service, as obtains with the subalterns of the Engineers and Ordnance, and assistant surgeons of the Medical Corps, after a fixed term of years, impracticable. The anomaly of majors commanding companies, and captains acting as subalterns, is so repugnant to established military usage as to stamp such an idea as visionary, and the line cannot hope to be embraced in such a scheme.

The following plan is, therefore, suggested, which would bring relief in a great measure to the old "sub" who have yet many a year between them and their companies, and prevent the feeling of injustice and mental rebellion of a lieutenant of the line of perhaps 18 to 20 years' service, when he yields precedence in quarters, on courts-martial and boards of coast survey to the captain and assistant surgeon of five years' standing, to whom he may have given his first lesson in military matters. This is mentioned simply as one instance of hardship.

Let every lieutenant of the line, after completing 14 years' service therein, hold two ranks—one in his regiment, the other in the Army. The latter to be called "longevity rank," and to be that of captain. Thus in the "Army Register" would read:

Sixth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieuts.	No. in Lineal List.	Longevity Rank.	No. in Lineal List.
John Blank, 1st Jan. 1864...	10	Captain	275

To prevent confusion and re-arrangement of rosters of regiments, service only as commissioned officers in the Regular Army to be credited. (The writer has two years' service in the Volunteers to his credit.) This "longevity rank" to prevail on courts-martial, boards of survey and kindred duties, and in choice of quarters, but not to give command in any instance.

As it is incongruous for the Texas hotel keeper to bear the title of "General" or "Judge," so, conversely, is it somewhat out of keeping with appearances for the gray-haired officer with grown children, and may be grandchildren, to have no "handle" to his name but the "Mr." of the midshipman and cadet.

The passage of a law of this nature would, it is believed, bring a measure of consolation to the veteran lieutenants, and would, after a few years, cease to be of necessity, as the normal flow of promotion must some day again commence.

The captains in the regiments of Foot Guards in the British army, and also, I think, in the Household Cavalry, rank as lieutenant-colonels in the army. This is a special honor conferred by the Sovereign on officers of the Royal Guard, and is cited to show that such an arrangement, i. e., a regimental officer holding two grades, does exist in a modern army. I am under the impression that it prevails in some corps in the Continental armies.

The scheme, as proposed for our own Army, however, would only be removing an unjust discrimination, and partially shown a pet corps, and place the subalterns of the Army proper on a footing with the non-combatants, except in the case of the medical officers, who would still lead with their promotion to the rank of captain after five years' service.

It is, therefore, proposed to secure the introduction of a bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That whenever any Lieutenant in the line of the Army shall have served as such for fourteen years, he shall be advanced to the grade, and receive the pay and allowances of a captain. The grade thus created to be known as "longevity rank," and to be operative only as regards choice of quarters and precedence on Courts-martial, boards of survey, and kindred duties, and in no case to carry command.

Comments on the above preamble and bill are requested by a lieutenant since "61."

The *Oesterreichische Ungarische Wehr-Zeitung* (Vienna, September 20) describes some torpedo manœuvres which took place before the Emperor of Austria at Pola on September 16. An old schooner of 180 tons was moored in about ten fathoms of water, and one of the torpedo boats was detailed to attack it. She advanced to within about 450 yards, and launched a fish torpedo at the schooner. In a few seconds the whole of the forward part of the vessel was blown to pieces, and the fore-mast carried away. This result from the first shot at such a distance was considered extremely satisfactory.

Messrs. Yarrow and Co. have just completed for the Roumanian government three small torpedo boats for service on the Danube. These boats are fitted up with a view to be used as police boats unless required for war purposes.

LEE'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The following is the organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, Gen. R. E. Lee commanding, during the Gettysburg campaign, according to the records on file in the War Records Office, in charge of Col. Robt. N. Scott, U. S. A.:

FIRST CORPS—LIEUT.-GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.

McLaws's Division—Major Gen. Lafayette McLaws.

Kershaw's [1st] Brig. Semmes's [2d] Brig. Barksdale's [3d] Brig. Brig.-Gen. J. B. Ker- Brig.-Gen. P. J. Semmes's [2d] Brig. Brig.-Gen. W. Barksdale, (wd.)

shaw. Col. Goode Bryan. Col. B. G. Humphreys.

2d South Carolina. 10th Georgia. 13th Mississippi.

3d South Carolina. 50th Georgia. 17th Mississippi.

7th South Carolina. 51st Georgia. 18th Mississippi.

8th South Carolina. 53d Georgia. 21st Mississippi.

15th South Carolina. 54th Georgia.

3d South Carolina Batt. Wofford's [4th] Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. Wofford. Col. H. C. Cobbell.

16th Georgia. Carlton's Ga. Bat. (Troup Artillery.)

18th Georgia. Fraser's Ga. Bat. (Polaski Artillery.)

22d Georgia. McCarty's Bat. (1st Rich'd Howitzers)

Cobb's Georgia Legion. Manly's North Carolina Battery.

Phillips's Georgia Legion.

Pickett's Division—Major Gen. George E. Pickett.

Garnett's [1st] Brig. Armistead's [2d] Brig. Kemper's [3d] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Garnett, (kd.) Brig.-Gen. L. A. Arnett, (kd.)

Maj. Geo. C. Cobbell. Col. W. R. Aylett. Col. J. M. Mayo, Jr.

8th Virginia. 9th Virginia. 1st Virginia.

13th Virginia. 14th Virginia. 3d Virginia.

19th Virginia. 38th Virginia. 7th Virginia.

28th Virginia. 53d Virginia. 11th Virginia.

56th Virginia. 57th Virginia. 24th Virginia.

Corse's [4th] Brigade.* Artillery.

Brig.-Gen. M. D. Corse. Major James Dearing.

15th Virginia. Blount's Virginia Battery.

17th Virginia. Caske's Va. Bat. (Hampton Artillery.)

29th Virginia. Macon's Bat. (Richmond Fayette Art.)

30th Virginia. Stirling's Va. Bat. (Fauquier Art.)

Hood's Division—Major Gen. John B. Hood (wounded.)

Law's [1st] Brig. Anderson's [2d] Brig. Robertson's [3d] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. E. M. Anderson. Brig.-Gen. T. A. Robertson. Brig.-Gen. J. B. Robertson, (wd.)

Col. J. L. Shepherd. Col. W. W. White.

4th Alabama. 7th Georgia. 3d Arkansas.

15th Alabama. 8th Georgia. 1st Texas.

44th Alabama. 9th Georgia. 4th Texas.

47th Alabama. 11th Georgia. 5th Texas.

48th Alabama. 59th Georgia.

Benning's [4th] Brigade. Artillery.

Brig.-Gen. H. L. Benning. Major M. W. Henry.

2d Georgia. Bachman's S. C. Bat. (German Artillery.)

15th Georgia. Gordon's S. C. Bat. (Palmetto Light Art.)

17th Georgia. Lathan's N. C. Bat. (Branch Artillery.)

20th Georgia. Reilly's N. C. Bat. (Rowan Artillery.)

Taylor's Virginia Battery.

Woolfolk's Va. Battery (Ashland Art.)

Reserve Artillery, 1st Corps—Col. J. B. Walton, Chief of Artillery.

Alexander's Battalion. Washington (La.) Artillery.

Col. E. P. Alexander. Major B. F. Eshleman.

Jordan's Va. Battery (Bedford Art.) Miller's 3d Company.

Moody's La. Bat. (Madison Light Art.) Norcom's 4th Company.

Parker's Virginia Battery.

Rhett's S. C. Battery (Brook's Art.) Richardson's 2d Company.

Taylor's Virginia Battery.

Second Corps—LIEUT.-GEN. RICHARD S. EWELL.

Early's Division—Major Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Hays's [1st] Brigade. Hoke's [2d] Brigade. Smith's [3d] Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Harry T. Brig.-Gen. R. F. Hoke. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Smith.

Col. I. E. Avery, (wd.) Col. John S. Hoffman.

Col. A. C. Godwin.

5th Louisiana. 6th North Carolina. 13th Virginia.

6th Louisiana. 21st North Carolina. 31st Virginia.

7th Louisiana. 54th North Carolina. 49th Virginia.

8th Louisiana. 57th North Carolina. 52d Virginia.

9th Louisiana. 1st N. Carolina Batt'n. 58th Virginia.

Gordon's [4th] Brig. Artillery.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. Gordon. Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones.

13th Georgia. Carrington's Va. Bat. (Charlottesville Art.)

26th Georgia. Garber's Va. Bat. (Staunton Art.)

31st Georgia. Green's Bat. (Louisiana Guard Art.)

33rd Georgia. Tanner's Va. Bat. (Courtney Art.)

Johnson's Division—Major General Edward Johnson.

Steurk's [1st] Brig. Nicoll's [2d] Brig. Walker's [3d] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Steurk. Colonel J. M. Walker.

Brig.-Gen. A. Iverson. Brig.-Gen. James A. Walker.

1st Maryland Batt. 1st Louisiana. 2d Virginia.

1st North Carolina. 2d Louisiana. 4th Virginia.

3d North Carolina. 10th Louisiana. 5th Virginia.

10th Virginia. 14th Louisiana. 27th Virginia.

23d Virginia. 15th Louisiana. 33d Virginia.

37th Virginia. Jones's [4th] Brig. Artillery.

Brig.-Gen. John M. Jones, (wd.) Lieut. Col. B. S. Andrews.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunigan.

Col. B. T. Johnson. Brown's Maryland Batt. (Chesapeake Art.)

21st Virginia. Carpenter's Va. Bat. (Alleghany Art.)

42d Virginia. Dement's 1st Md. Bat.

44th Virginia. Rainey's Va. Bat. (Lee Battery.)

48th Virginia. 50th Virginia.

Rodes's Division—Major Gen. R. E. Rodes.

Daniel's [1st] Brig. Iverson's [2d] Brig. Doles's [3d] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. Janius Daniel.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Iverson.

Brig.-Gen. S. D. Ramseur.

32d North Carolina. 54th North Carolina. 4th Georgia.

43d North Carolina. 12th North Carolina. 12th Georgia.

45th North Carolina. 20th North Carolina. 21st Georgia.

53d North Carolina. 23d North Carolina. 44th Georgia.

2d N. Carolina Battalion. Raemsour's [4th] Brig. O'Neal's [5th] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. S. D. Raemsour. Brigadier Gen. E. A. O'Neal.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Raemsour. Col. C. A. Battle.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Carter.

2d North Carolina. 3d Alabama. Carter's Va. Battery.

4th North Carolina. 6th Alabama. (King William Art.)

14th North Carolina. 6th Alabama. Fry's Va. Bat. (Orange Art.)

14th North Carolina. 6th Alabama. (Orange Art.)

39th North Carolina. 26th Alabama. Page's Va. Bat. (Morristown Art.)

39th North Carolina. 26th Alabama. Reese's Alabama Bat. (Jeff. Davis Art.)

Reserves Artillery, 2d Corps—Col. J. Thompson Brown, Chief of Artillery.

Brown's Battalion. Nelson's Battalion.

Capt. W. J. Dunc. Capt. C. J. Wm. Nelson.

Dance's Va. Bt. (Pohatagan Art.) Kilpatrick's Va. Bt. (Auster Art.)

Hupp's Va. Bt. (Salem Art.) Massie's Va. Bt. (Fluviana Art.)

Graham's Va. Bt. (Rockbridge Art.) Milledge's Georgia Bt.

Watson's Bt. (2d Richmond Howitzers.) Watson's Bt. (3d Richmond Howitzers.)

THIRD CORPS—LIEUT.-GEN. AMBROSE P. HILL.

Anderson's Division—Major Gen. R. H. Anderson.

Wilcox's [1st] Brig. Mahone's [2d] Brig. Wright's [3d] Brig.

Brig.-Gen. C. M. Wilcox. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Mahone. Capt. E. H. Wright.

Wilcox's [1st] Brig. Mahone's [2d] Brig. Wright's [3d] Brig.

Wilcox's [1st] Brig. Mahone's [2d] Brig. Wright's [3d] Brig.

Wilcox's [1st] Brig. Mahone's [2d] Brig. Wright's [3d] Brig.

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Wilcox's [1st] Brig. Mahone's [2d] Brig. Wright's [3d] Brig.

Wilcox's [

FINDING IN THE CASE OF GENERAL WARREN.

G. O. No. 132, Headquarters of the A. A. G. O., Washington, November 23, 1882, publishes the proceedings and report of the court of inquiry appointed on the application of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to inquire into his operations of his command at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, and the day previous, so far as relates to his (Warren's) conduct or to the imputations and accusations against him. The first imputation is found in an extract from Gen. Grant's report, as follows:

On the morning of the 31st Gen. Warren reported favorably to getting possession of the White Oak road, and was directed to do so. To accomplish this, he moved with one division instead of his whole corps, which was attacked by the enemy in superior force and driven back on the 2d Division before it had time to form, and it, in turn, forced back upon the 3d Division, when the enemy was checked. A division of the 3d Corps was immediately sent to his support, the enemy driven back with heavy loss, and possession of the White Oak road gained.

In presenting the facts of the case the court give these despatches with others:

V. (Rec'd here at 4:42 P. M. Glasser) 4 P. M. March 30.
Gen. Webb, Chief Staff.

GENERAL; Gen. Ayres' advance now sees the White Oak road near W. Dabney's for three-quarters of a mile. There is a difficult swamp between the plank road and that place. I have now a continuous entrenched line from my right across Griffin's front and along the plank-road nearly down to Gravelly Run. If Gen. Humphreys can take charge of Griffin's front, about 500 yards west of plank-road, with the return down it, I can take my corps and block the White Oak road.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN, M. G.

VIII. (U. S. Military Telegraph. By telegraph from Gravelly Run.) March 30, 1865.

To Maj. Gen. Meade:

Your orders to Warren are right. I do not expect to advance him in the morning. I suppose, however, that he was now up to the White Oak road. If he is not, I do not want him to move up without further orders.

ALEX. S. WEBB, Bvt. M. G., C. S.

The Court gives their opinion as follows:

There seems to be no evidence that Gen. Warren on the morning of March 31, or at any other time, reported favorably to getting possession of the White Oak road, except in his dispatch V. of P. M. March 30, already referred to, and the movement suggested in that was, practically, set aside by Gen. Grant's dispatch VIII., of 30th, heretofore quoted. Gen. Warren's report, in his dispatch, LXXXIV., of 9:40 A. M., March 31, quoted above, that he had given orders to drive the enemy's planks off the White Oak road or develop what force of the enemy had it, could not be fairly construed as being able to take possession of it. With regard to that portion of the imputation contained in the statement that Gen. Warren was directed to take possession of the White Oak road, the following dispatch from Gen. Meade is to that one that can bear that construction:

LXXXV.—U. S. M. T., Hdqrs. Armies U. S., 10:30 A. M., Nunan. March 31, 1865.

To Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren:

Your dispatch giving Ayres' position is received. Gen. Meade directs that you determine by your reconnaissance that you can get possession of and hold the White Oak road, you are to do so, notwithstanding the orders to suspend operations to-day.

ALEX. S. WEBB, Bvt. M. G., C. S.

And the evidence before the court shows that this order was not received by Gen. Warren till after the fighting that resulted from the attempted reconnaissance had begun.

It is in evidence Ayres' and Crawford's testimony that Gen. Warren had in his advance two divisions, though the testimony does not clearly show how long before the attack of the enemy upon Ayres' division of Crawford reached him.

Griffin's division was held in reserve along the branch of Gravelly Run nearest to and northwest from the Boydton plank road, and it may have been so held to carry out the intentions of the following despatch from General Meade's headquarters:

LXXXIX., U. S. M. T., Hdqrs. A. of P., 8:25, March 31, 1865.

Nunan, 8:32 A. M.

To Major General Warren:

There is firing along Humphreys' front. The major-general commanding desires you to be ready to send your reserve, if it should be called for, to support Humphreys. There will be no movement of troops to-day.

Sgt. W. A. S. WEBB, B. M. G.

The court is further of the opinion that, considering the 5th Corps constituted the extreme left wing of the armies operating against Richmond, and that the corps was in a delicate position, and liable to be attacked at any moment, of which liability Gen. Warren had been repeatedly warned, he should have been with his advanced divisions, guiding and directing them, and that he should have started earlier to the front than he did, and not have waited at the telegraph office to keep in communication with Gen. Meade's headquarters, unless he had direct orders that morning so to do, which, however, does not appear in the evidence.

The second imputation is found in the following extract from Gen. Sheridan's report of May 16, 1865, as follows: "... had Gen. Warren moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General, there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court House." After reporting the evidence on this point the court give their opinion as follows:

It is supposed that "the expectations of the Lieutenant-General" referred to in the imputation are those expressed in his despatch to Gen. Sheridan of 10:45 P. M. of March 31, 1865, as follows:

CLXXIX., DANBY'S MILLS, March 31, 1865, 10:45 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Sheridan:

The 5th Corps has been ordered to your support. Two divisions will go by J. Boisseau's and one down the Boydton road. In addition to this I have sent Mackenzie's* cavalry, which will

*Mackenzie's. reach you by the Vaughn [Vaughan] road. All these forces, except the cavalry, should reach you by 12 to-night. You will assume command of the whole force sent to operate with you and use it to the best of your ability to destroy the force which your command has fought so gallantly to-day.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

In which he says: "All these forces, except the cavalry, should reach you by 12 to-night." If this supposition be correct, the court is of opinion, considering the condition of the roads and surrounding country over part of which the troops had to march, the darkness of the night, the distance to be travelled, and the hour at which the order for the march reached Gen. Warren, 10:50 P. M., that it was not practicable for the 5th Corps to have reached Gen. Sheridan at 12 o'clock on the night of March 31.

Notwithstanding that dispositions suitable for the contingency of Sheridan's falling back from Dinwiddie might well have occupied and perplexed General Warren's mind during the night, the court is of the opinion that he should have moved the two divisions by the Crump road in obedience to the orders and expectations of his commander, upon whom alone rested the responsibility of the consequences.

It appears from the despatches and General Warren's testimony that neither Generals Meade, Sheridan, nor Warren expressed an intention of having this column attack before daylight.

The court is further of the opinion that General Warren should have started with two divisions, as directed by General Meade's despatch (CIV., heretofore quoted), as early after its receipt, at

10:50 P. M., as he could be assured of the prospect of Ayres' departure down the Boydton plank road, and should have advanced on the Crump road as far as directed in that despatch, or as far as might be practicable or necessary to fulfill General Meade's intention; whereas the evidence shows that he did not start until between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April, and did not reach J. Boisseau's with the head of the column till about 7 o'clock in the morning.

The despatches show that Generals Meade and Warren anticipated a withdrawal, during the night, of the enemy's forces fronting General Sheridan, which was rendered highly probable from the known position in their rear of a portion of the 5th Corps (Bartlett's brigade) at G. Boisseau's: and the event justified the anticipation.

The third imputation is found in an extract from General Sheridan's report of May 16, 1865 (see record, pages 21 and 48), as follows: "... General Warren did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed;" but his actions, as shown by the evidence, do not appear to have corresponded with such wish, if ever he entertained it.

The court is of the opinion that there was no unnecessary delay in this march of the 5th Corps, and that General Warren took the usual methods of a corps commander to prevent delay. The question regarding General Warren's manner appears to be too intangible, and the evidence on it too contradictory, for the court to decide separate from the context that he appeared to wish "the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack would be completed;" but his actions, as shown by the evidence, do not appear to have corresponded with such wish, if ever he entertained it.

The fourth imputation is found in an extract from General Sheridan's report of May 16, 1865 (see record, pages 22 and 49), as follows: "During this attack I again became dissatisfied with General Warren. During the engagement portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, and simply from want of confidence on the part of the troops, which General Warren did not exert himself to inspire."

The opinion on this is as follows:

General Warren's attention appears to have been drawn, almost immediately after Ayres received the flank fire from the "return" and his consequent change of front, to the probability of Crawford with Griffin diverging too much from and being separated from Ayres, and by continuous exertions of himself and staff substantially remedied matters; and the court thinks that this was for him the essential point to be attended to, which also ex-acted his whole efforts to accomplish.

II.—The proceedings and foregoing report of the court of inquiry having been laid before the President, the findings and opinion of the Court are, by his direction, published to the Army.

III.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the court of inquiry of which Brigadier General C. C. Augur, U. S. Army, is president, is hereby dissolved.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. L.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1, 1882.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., the executive officer of the New Hampshire, was in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, visiting his family.

Commodore Luce, U. S. N., spent Sunday with his family at this place.

Several of the Army and Navy officers stationed here spent Thanksgiving with their friends in other cities. Chaplain Clark, of the New Hampshire, and Mrs. Commodore Luce and family, spent Thanksgiving day in Boston.

Master J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., has invented a device for the lighting of gas by the aid of electricity.

Both the Jamestown and Portsmouth have gone to Boston to refit. The Portsmouth, which started on Friday, was obliged to return on account of a heavy wind which prevailed, and she was detained here until Sunday. A pilot was to take the ship from Vineyard Haven to her destination.

The ordering of Commander W. C. Wise, to the command of the Portsmouth, gives general satisfaction. That officer was in attendance at the course of instruction, at the Torpedo Station during the past summer.

Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., of the Torpedo Station, has returned from the National Capital.

Assistant Surgeon Hopkins, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, has been ordered to the Granite State, on account of the illness of his father.

George Edwards, Coxswain of the New Hampshire launch, has been called upon to mourn the death of his wife.

Emmett H. Foster, the first officer to have the charge of New York's Signal Office, has been nominated for the City Council of the City of Providence.

Mrs. Capt. Selfridge and Mrs. Lieut. Hunnicutt, of the Torpedo Station, have entertained friends during the past week.

Five thousand pounds of gun cotton manufactured at Stowmarket, England, are en route for the Torpedo Station. As soon as it arrives in New York, the tug Nina, attached to the Torpedo Station, in command of Lieut. Commander R. B. Bradford, will start for that port for the purpose of bringing it to Goat Island. It was ordered some time ago for introduction into the Navy for use in the gun cotton torpedo, invented by Capt. Selfridge.

Lieut.-Col. Elliott, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and Commodore Luce, gave their views a few nights ago to the City Council Committee on the subject of a Harbor Commission for Newport Harbor.

Capt. Alfred Taylor, U. S. A., has taken a three years' lease of the DeBlois cottage, on Cranston avenue.

The large lot of land in the rear of Commodore Baldwin's estate, on Bellevue avenue, has been sold to Mr. W. G. Weld, of Boston.

Gen. Rhoades and staff, of the State Militia, will officially inspect the Newport Light Infantry on Tuesday evening next.

Adjutant-General Dyer, of the State Militia, is visiting friends in Newport.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Pennsylvania Commandery Loyal Legion, has compiled and issued in book form a register of that Commandery from April 15, 1865, to July 1st, 1882. It is a volume of 191 pages, handsomely bound and a model of typographical neatness. The list includes no less a name than that of Abraham Lincoln, who was enrolled by special resolution to date from April 15, 1865, the day after his assassination. The book contains a fund of information and besides as a war record is a work of no mean importance.

A meeting of the Loyal Legion New York Commandery will be held at Clark's No. 22 West 23d street on Wednesday evening Dec. 6th at 8 P. M. when the following will be balloted for: Major T. E. Parsons, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Harrison Millard, formerly of the 19th U. S. Infantry; Captain J. R. Johnson, U. S. V.; Capt. Joseph Durkee, U. S. V.; Acting Master J. H. Harris, formerly of U. S. Navy; Engineer G. W. Hall, late U. S. Navy, and Captain O. W. Leonard, U. S. V. Major B. F. Bittanhouse, U. S. Army, (retired) has been transferred from the New York to the District of Columbia Commandery.

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO BOATS.

Engineering concludes in its number for October 20 a paper by Mr. John Donaldson on Torpedo Boats, which was read before the Mechanical Science Section of the British Association at Southampton. It is accompanied by a variety of illustrations of existing types of torpedo boats. Of the spar torpedo as compared with the Whitehead Mr. Donaldson says:

In stating in the earlier part of this paper that the spar torpedo is now rarely fitted except as an alternative armament, I did not mean to say that it was by any means obsolete, as it is well suited on account of its small cost, for many countries where the Whitehead torpedo might be considered an expensive luxury. It is more easily managed also, and would no doubt prove a valuable weapon in the hands of a seafaring population trained to the use of torpedo boats. Relatively to the Whitehead torpedo, however, it is a torpedo with a spar 10 yards long, as compared with one having a spar 400 yards long, and it is now generally conceded that 400 yards is a distance at which the Whitehead torpedo can be used with tolerable certainty.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL MACKENZIE.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Post* says:

There was enough pressure at hand to give President Arthur a pretty good idea of the trouble in store for him in case he should take any chances of offending other officers by making wrong appointments to the brigadiership on the retirement of McDowell and promotion of Pope, but he proceeded to pick out the one of all others that suited none of the factions; and now there will be humoring about his ears and a struggle in the Senate to prevent the confirmation of Mackenzie. Regular Army officers of West Point claim that it is an outrageous disregard of the rights of some 13 or more who should have been promoted before Mackenzie; and when West Pointers get mad there is an amount of indignity that cannot be easily smoothed down. Officers of the Regular Army, who came out of the volunteer service at the close of the war, think this appointment should have come their way, and they not only complain because it did not, but say President Arthur never did treat them right, but made all his promotions from the ranks of West Pointers. Then comes in that element in politics known as "the courted and dandied soldier vote." This worked through the old veterans organization, and the Senate will hear from all these factions before they get through with the matter. Mackenzie is on his way to Washington. The principal trouble with him is that he has had such extraordinary luck his seniors have some excuse for thinking he is the beneficiary of favoritism. He has jumped from a captaincy to a colonelcy over a score or two of officers older in years and in service, and who had attained considerable distinction, too. When promoted to the brigadier-generalship he was outranked by Merritt, Brackett, Hatch, and other colonels in his arm of the service, and his promotion jumped over two colonels of cavalry, one of artillery, and seven of infantry.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

The recent promotion to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship of the youngest Colonel in the Regular Army, has the unanimous approval of the Army and people as due to talents, efficiency, and the highest soldierly qualities. Brig. Gen. Mackenzie is of the same stock as Perry Belmont. His father was one of the four brothers Slidell, and their sister, Mrs. Perry, was his aunt. A grave error was committed in the papers on the announcement of Col. Mackenzie's appointment in regard to his father's change of name. There were four sons of the old merchant, John Slidell, who have all played conspicuous parts in our national drama, and two daughters, who married Commodores and distinguished officers in the United States Navy. Of the four sons, the history of John and Thomas Slidell ought to be familiar to our people, as they passed their manhood in this State and were prominent in public affairs and in high stations. One of the sons, a very prominent and promising naval officer, was drowned in 1827 in Hampton Roads by the upsetting of a boat. A young Perry, also a naval officer and son of the hero Oliver H. Perry, perished in the same casualty.

Alexander Slidell entered the Navy in the twenties, and served with great credit for many years. He was the father of Gen. Mackenzie. As a condition of the inheritance of a large legacy from an old uncle he added the name of Mackenzie to that of Slidell. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, a naval officer of great devotion to duty and practical experience in his profession, was also a gentleman of large culture and literary taste and ambition. He was the author of an admirable book of travel and observation descriptive of the institutions and manners and habits of the Spanish people. He was also a frequent contributor to the leading magazines of the country. No man of his rank had a higher standing in the United States Navy, in the world of letters and in society, than Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, until about the year 1816, when he became involved in one of the most tragic and exciting events in the history of our Navy. We refer to the deplorable affair of the suppression of a suspected mutiny on the brig Somers, then at sea, under his command. The harsh, and by many persons deemed precipitate and indefensible execution by hanging of a young midshipman, son of an eminent member of the Cabinet of President Tyler, and of two seamen, as plotters of mutiny, was regarded by a large class of people with very bitter sentiments of condemnation. This condemnation was greatly aggravated by the defense set up by him, which involved a reproach upon the judiciary and civil authority of the Nation. In the intimation that the courts of the country would be improperly influenced to find the young man not guilty of the charges upon which Mackenzie had ordered and directed their execution. Wretched and dismal at the detail of the affair proved, Commander Mackenzie, by his firm and bold demeanor and able defense of his conduct, procured a full acquittal and endorsement of his action by a court of inquiry composed of naval officers of high rank. This did not, however, satisfy public opinion, and the frequent manifestations of popular disapproval and constant menaces of violence from anonymous writers clouded his latter days. They did not, however, intimidate or weaken his convictions and courageous bearing, and the devotion of his friends and relatives, by whom he was always held in high esteem as a firm, brave, honest gentleman, and patriotic commander.

Disasters and misfortunes pursued through their lives all the actors in this affair. The executive officer of the Somers, at the time of the execution of the alleged mutineers, committed suicide. The Somers, then under command of Lieutenant, the late Confederate, Adm. Semmes, was wrecked off the Mexican coast with great loss of life. Commander Mackenzie was virtually retired from public service at a time when his services were greatly needed, during the Mexican war, from an apprehension that he could not command the obedience and devotion of his crew. The legacy upon the condition of which he had made the addition to his name was swept away by the failure of the United States Bank, and he himself was thrown from a horse near Tarzeytown, N. Y., and died from the injuries then received. One of the officers of the Somers, who kept the log book which recorded all the incidents of this dismal tragedy, recently died in this city after years of destitution and unbroken misfortune and misery. It has been through the high qualities and distinguished services of the son of the unfortunate commander of the Somers that the cloud which hung for so many years over the name of his father has been dispersed, and the prestige of a distinguished family restored to its ancient repute and to the respect and favor of the people. The promotion of Col. Mackenzie has stood for the severity of the censure or the injustice which were meted out to his father, who, even if he erred in the tragic incidents referred to, erred on the side of duty and patriotic devotion to his flag and to the Republic of which he was always a true and faithful son and defender.

THE STATE TROOPS.

EVACUATION DAY, NEW YORK.—The results of the self-sacrificing efforts of the Old Guard to properly celebrate Evacuation Day would have wrung tears from a stone. A very considerable number of this company of distinguished military heroes resemble *Hamlet*, whom his royal mother describes as "fat and scant of breath;" so they were transported to the scene of operation at the Battery over the Elevated Railroad, testing the capacity of that iron tressel hard on to the breaking strain. At the Battery they were necessarily compelled to support upon their individual and venerable legs the burden of their own dignity and the additional weight of their bear skin caps, which have a most oppressive effect on the sympathizing spectator, however much they may add to the glory and military distinction of this guild of good fellowship. General Henry A. Barnum, who delivered a most excellent oration, being a veteran himself, and appreciating the feelings of veterans, made it short. Mr. Bangs, the actor, detained them but a few moments with his recitation, and they took up their line of march for the City Hall. But the distance was too much for them; arrived at the Astor House, of which the Treasurer of the Company is proprietor, a halt was ordered, ranks were broken, and the company filed into the hotel, and without special regard to tactical formation made a charge upon the bar, which is well supplied with the best. At the conclusion of the ceremonies of the day the Guard retired to their armory in 14th Street, and shortly after six o'clock that evening several stalwart guardsmen were seen bearing in their arms and depositing one of their exhausted comrades in a cab waiting for him at the curbside. Really, if there is any limit to the demand which a country can rightfully make upon the patriotic service of its devoted citizens it was passed in the case of the Old Guard on Evacuation Day in New York.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The second meeting of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association, was held at their armory, on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, before a large and fashionable audience, who took great interest in the contests and applauded generously. The track, nine laps to the mile, was marked out on the board floor of the armory with chalk. The games commenced promptly at 8 o'clock, a one-mile walk being the opening event, in which four competitors started. B. W. Anderson, of Co. B and P. C. Todd, of Co. H, made a very close race until near the last lap, when Todd made a good spurt and won the race by about 50 yards. Time, 7 min. 57 sec. Anderson came in second. The quarter-mile run had nine entries; but only three appeared at the scratch. The winner was C. E. Schuyler, of Co. B. Time, 59 3-5 sec. E. Merritt, of Co. C, was second by a yard. This was a good race, both men being crack runners. Thomas Guerra, Co. C, and Corporal J. H. Dunning, Co. B, two muscular looking gentlemen, gave a performance on the parallel bars. Eleven competitors had entered in the one-mile run; but only three of them came to the starting point. The race was won by H. S. Clark, of Co. K, who came in a long way ahead. Time, 5m. 13 3-5 sec. C. F. Muller, Co. C, and E. Davidson, Co. I, ran a dead heat for second place. J. L. Smith, of Co. I, won the 220-yard run. Time, 27 sec. W. G. Morse, Co. B, came in a very close second. A tug-of-war, consisting of teams of 4 men each, between teams from Cos. A and F, was won by Co. F by a foot. The final tug was pulled by the team from Co. F, consisting of Sergt. E. D. Appleton, Corp. J. Ford, Corp. F. Colwell and Ed. Kemp, and the team from Co. B, consisting of M. C. Patterson, J. M. Reuck, Jr., D. D. M. Pieotto and J. E. Schuyler. Both teams made a big struggle, and at the end of the limit time, (5 minutes), Co. B won the tug by 2 inches. In the two-mile bicycle race there were four starters. As soon as the word go was given, F. E. Davidson, of Co. B, immediately took the lead; but in rounding the turn his bicycle slipped and fell, thus throwing him out of the race. J. N. Stearns, Jr., of Co. I, was the winning man. Time, 6 min. 41 2-5 sec. C. T. Thomas, Co. I, came in second, way behind. The three-legged race was won by Messrs. W. D. and G. R. Preston, of Co. I. The second pair were Messrs. C. E. and J. E. Schuyler, of Co. B. Putting the 16-lb. shot brought out five contestants. W. G. Morse, of Co. B, a very muscular and well developed young athlete, who seemed to be a favorite with the audience, who undoubtedly admired his neat appearance and form, won this event, putting the shot 32 feet 4 inches. The next best was Sergt. E. D. Appleton, of Co. F, who put the shot 31 feet 10 inches. F. A. Potts, Jr., Co. B, third, 30 feet 6 inches. All these athletes received bountiful applause. A race of 90 yards was won by C. E. Schuyler, of Co. B. Time, 9 2-5 sec. See. Ed. Merritt, Co. C, was a close second. G. R. Preston, of Co. I, won the potato race. G. E. Fountain, of Co. B, was second.

The 220 yard hurdle race had 16 entries, out of which five came to the start. This was a very pretty race, and was loudly applauded. On the home stretch W. G. Morse, Co. B, and J. L. Smith, Co. I, ran neck and neck. They breasted the tape, what to our opinion was a dead heat, but the judges thought different and announced Smith the winner by about half an inch; time, 32 3-5 seconds; Morse second, same time. The closing event was a tug-of-war between 15 men from the right and left wings of the regiment. The left wing men had a walk over, and gave an exhibition pull. Excellent music was furnished during the evening by Cappe's 7th Regiment Band. As the 7th regiment armory is so well adapted to athletic contests, would it not be a good thing if their athletic association made their next games open to amateurs from some of the other regiments? This would make keener competition, and the sports much more interesting. There are quite a number of amateur runners from 100 yards up to 50 miles, tug-of-war men, shot putters, high jumpers and kickers, hurdlers and bicycle riders in many of the other regiments who claim that they can show the way to some of the 7th's athletes and put them on their best mettle. We should like to see a meeting of this kind well advertised beforehand.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—The first full dress turn-out of the 9th during the season took place at the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, the companies after equalization presenting fronts of twelve files. Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade, was present with his staff and took the review. The exercises comprised a dress parade, review, battalion drill, and ended with the ceremony of guard mounting. Adjutant's call for parade was sounded more promptly than usual, the companies responding quickly, and line was formed in very fair style. A rather ominous impression was made by the manner in which the companies executed the support after arriving on the line, and the carry, order, and parade rest previous to the sounding off by the band. These movements were more or less defective all through the battalion, and in some companies decidedly bad. The manner of carrying the pieces at support arms particularly needs correcting—the pieces were sloping off all angles and in all directions. From the sounding off till the end of the parade, however, everything passed off in good style, and in justice to the regiment, the

ceremony, subject to the above remarks should not be called otherwise than a good one. The men during the parade rest were remarkably steady—more so than we have ever seen them before—the manual by the whole regiment, under command of the colonel (if minor defects due to insufficient company instruction are not considered), was unusually snappy and uniform, the reports by the first sergeants and their movements were correct and prompt, and they marched off their companies at the right time and in proper manner.

At the review, which took place next, we again had occasion to remark the steadiness of the regiment during the march around by the reviewing party, while the passage itself, with exception of some awkwardness on the part of a number of subalterns in handling their swords, was as good as could be expected in the limited space afforded by the armory. By the noise of the band which drowned the command, the wheel into line became a failure, and it would be well on occasions like the present to make arrangements for the band to stop playing in time to make the commands for wheeling into line audible.

In the march in column of fours, which began the battalion drill, the principal defect was that the fours did not keep their distances, the rear ranks nearly all through the battalion failing to fall back to 32 inches. Alignments could also have been better.

We were pleased to see that formations of line by two movements were omitted, and that the other movements were, with exception of a few minor mistakes, fairly and correctly executed. These were formations of columns of companies on and to the right and breaking into fours, companies right front into line in double time, and some very handsomely executed marches in division front, each movement being several times repeated.

The guard mounting was one of the best we have yet seen executed in an armory, and would have been entirely correct had the junior officer of the guard been sure of his part without looking at the movements of the senior, and known how to dress his platoon; had the officers of the day made their appearance at the guard house and the officer of the old guard known how to march off his command properly, which he had to repeat several times. Adjutant, sergeant-major, 1st sergeants, and supernumeraries performed their parts very well; in fact of all the sergeant-majors in the National Guard whom we have witnessed at guard mount, this one is the first who performed his part in true style all through.

The whole performance of the evening was a vast improvement on former ones, and we are glad to be able to give the regiment, which we have been compelled to criticize severely on several occasions, this testimony. Closer supervision in company instruction and more attention to details is required. The execution of the manual, the manner of carrying the pieces, distances in column of fours, etc., should be looked after.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—Col. Cruger has lately shown a good deal of activity in the direction of securing better attendance at company drills, which are still much neglected. He visits the armory almost nightly and generally addresses the companies personally on the subject, and it is only too true that his exhortations are much needed. We witnessed the drill of Capt. Burns' company (B) on Friday night, November 24, and this, although it has the reputation of being one of the best companies in the regiment, had only eight and one-half files in rank. The drill was mainly in marching in column of fours and in line, wheelings, etc.; and the manual of arms, what there was of it, was quite well executed, the men excelling particularly in steadiness and attention, on which they were favorably commanded by the colonel.

At an election which took place on the same evening D. Sidney Appleton was unanimously elected 2d lieutenant. This choice is generally considered an acquisition to the company, as Lieut. Appleton is considered a man of good military abilities, being a graduate of a military institute. We learn he is a cousin of Capt. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th regiment.

After the conclusion of the drill a rifle meeting took place, and the following are the best scores out of a possible 25 at the 500 yards, reduced target: C. J. Leach, 20; Adjt. Murphy, 19; Capt. C. S. Buras, 18; J. A. Simpson, 18.

AUBURN.—Capt. W. M. Kirby.—The following is a copy of the "special report of muster and inspection of the 2d Separate Company New York at the State camp at Peekskill July 22, 1882," by the inspector of the State. This company is composed of business men and clerks of very fine physique and high order of intelligence, well set up, and under excellent discipline: Manual, excellent; school of company, fair; general duty, very good; skirmish, fair; military courtesy, perfect; ceremonies, excellent. The company from the first hour of its arrival in camp attracted favorable attention to the admirable discipline and solidity of its movement. The arms and accoutrements were in excellent condition and well adjusted. Capt. Kirby, commanding, is entitled to much credit. Number of marksmen, 66; 1st class, 8; 2d class, 9; giving an individual figure of merit 87.47; figure of merit firing in rank, 81.76; general figure of merit, 84.61. Number inspected at camp, 68; absent, 14; total, 82—being 83 per cent. present.

Company K, Capt. W. V. King, will give an entertainment on Thursday, December 1, to which Company E, 13th regiment, has accepted an invitation. The company will also, at the request of the colonel, give a drill at the regimental reunion which is to take place at the armory on Thursday, December 14.

A semi-historical narrative of life in Hindustan entitled "The Romantic Land of Hind" is published. It is by the late Capt. C. F. Mackenzie, who entered the military service of the East India Company thirty-eight years ago, and was degraded from that service because he could not control his temper. He was reduced to great poverty, and died, only a few months ago, from destitution.

FROM OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The prefix of Lord was granted to the Mayors of London by Edward III in 1335, presumably in acknowledgment of a loan from the City. Thomas Legge was the first to assume the new dignity, and 501 Mayors have reigned after him.

The shortlived panic respecting Socialism in France is at an end. The events at Montceau-les-Mines, anonymous letters threatening to blow up public buildings and to murder leading functionaries of the State, the discoveries of dynamite, and the publication of a few wild incendiary proclamations caused a momentary feeling of alarm. But there is no fear that an outbreak will take place, or that serious damage may be done to property. The best protection against socialism is republicanism, which is a preventive somewhat after the order of vaccination.

Natives from the Transvaal report two engagements be-

tween the Boers and Maopob, resulting in the defeat of the Boers with great loss. The English are defeated by the Boers, the Boers by the Caffres, who are no mean antagonists, as the English learned to their cost in 1857, when in the month of August they expended 80,000 ball cartridges, killing or disabling 25 native Caffres at a cost \$19,000 a day for war expenses or over \$20,000 for each Caffre.

The London *Globe* states that the Duke of Edinburgh will be appointed colonel-in-chief of the Royal Marines. This is in the line of the recent suggestions of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Marines be styled the "Royal Naval Fusiliers," that a member of the royal family be appointed colonel-in-chief of the corps, that the Royal Naval Fusiliers be brigaded with the Guards, and become in fact Fusiliers of the Guards, when employed on shore.

It is suggested that Russia will seek to obtain in the Balkan Peninsula compensation for any advantage which England may secure in Egypt, and there are reports of Russian naval armaments of a nature menacing to British interests. The Russians have not forgotten England's interference in behalf of Turkey. "For two years," Soboleff is quoted as saying at that time, "we have deluged this land (Bulgaria) with our blood. Our brothers are slain, our country has made enormous sacrifices; widows mourn, children weep, and fathers lament the loss of promising sons. All this we would have borne with the patience which God gives, had the full freedom which we had won for our brothers in race and religion, in language and faith, been accorded to them. But accused diplomacy steps in and says, 'No; only the smaller half of them shall be free, and the greater number shall be again handed over to the tender mercies of the Turks.' You know yourself what the Turks have been, and are, and ever will be; and placing yourself in our position, would you not also be consumed with wrath that our sacrifices are to be in vain, and that the men over whose graves we are now treading should have died for nought?" In view of such a contingency as a new war, General Soboleff had prepared the most elaborate plans of the campaign. He himself had ridden over almost every mile of Turkey, from Constantinople to the Danube, had surveyed every position capable of defense or attack, and a new military map had been constructed. It is believed that the plan of the campaign, which embraced several volumes of sketches, is now in the archives of the Russian War Ministry, ready for future eventualities.

The scheme to create a powerful Russian ironclad fleet in the Black Sea is reported to be so far modified as to devote a portion of the navy to building a dock at Sevastopol, which will serve as a fresh element of strength in the Black Sea.

The British ship *Himalaya* is being rapidly completed, and will be ready for sea November 30. The engine room is being lighted by the Swan United Electric Light Company, with 600 lamps, at a cost to the Admiralty of \$1,923.

It is explained that the absence of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour from the ceremony attending the re-entry of the Khedive of Egypt into his capital, was due to the actual indisposition of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and not to any desire on the part of the Admiralty to prevent a conflict of interest from arising between the navy and the army.

The date of Napoleon's greatest battles, says *Broad Arrow*, and the disposition of his forces were fixed weeks, sometimes months, beforehand. In fact, this has been the rule rather than the exception with the most celebrated generals of our own and other countries, though it may be admitted that it has seldom been worked out to such nicely as during the recent Egyptian campaign. The field of Waterloo itself was decided upon by the Iron Duke as the place where the momentous engagement, in which Le Petit Caporal and the veterans of the French Empire made their last stand together, was to be fought. In Gleig's biography of the Duke of Wellington we read: "There occurred at that ball (one given by the Duke of Richmond in Brussels on the night of the 15th June, 1815), an incident trifling in itself, but which, because it indicated the Duke's entire perception of what was about to happen, seems to demand notice. After wishing the Duchess good night, he approached the Duke of Richmond and said in a low voice, 'Have you a good map of the country in the house?' An answer was given in the affirmative, whereupon the two noblemen adjourned to the Duke of Richmond's bedroom, and there the map was produced. The Duke of Wellington examined it and said, 'Bonaparte has gained a day's march on me. I have arranged to meet him there I will fight him here,' making at the same time a mark with his thumb-nail at Waterloo. No more passed between them. The Duke of Richmond returned to his guests, and the Duke of Wellington rode off to carry into execution the plan thus set forth."

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris that among the articles taken from the body of the late Prince Imperial was a small morocco case which he had worn upon his breast, containing the picture of the daughter of a London tradesman; and the latest romantic story concerning the Prince is that his mother sent him to Africa to prevent an imprudent marriage.

Some natives of the Sooloo group of islands undertook to take a Spanish fort on the 11th of November, and lost 70 killed and many wounded. The Sooloo Islands are not very far from the Philippines.

Private Roberts, of the 11th Hussars, who was one of the immortal six hundred at Balaclava, and was sorely wounded in the charge, after being allowed to nearly starve to death was buried with much pomp and ceremony on Nov. 4, at Wednesbury, England. Thousands of spectators were present.

The French Minister of the Interior, in a circular to the Prefects, directs that dynamite conveyed from railway stations to the purchasers shall always have a military escort. For this purpose the Mayors are empowered to call in the services of the gendarmerie or of the nearest garrison.

The London *Times*, to correct a misapprehension as regards Baker Pasha's Egyptian army scheme states that his scheme provides that with few exceptions, all soldiers, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants and captains be taken from the native fellah class, with about 70 superior English officers and 70 non-English, some of whom will be Egyptian. No foreigners have been recruited for the gendarmerie, which will be composed of selected Egyptians, with two English instructors—Colonels Baker and Syngle. The enrolment of Swiss and other foreigners has no basis for the gendarmerie, but for the local police, which does not come under Baker Pasha.

The correspondent of the Paris *Temps* remonstrates against any sensible reduction of the English forces in Egypt. He gives anecdotes to show that the natives either disbelieve in or explain away Arabi's defeat, that they credit reports of Russian troops having arrived and beaten the English, and that not merely the latter, but Europeans, generally, are insulted and threatened. He also relates the talk which is heard of driving out the Christians as soon as the English leave, and urges that nine-tenths of the population, being in the villages, are unaffected by English influences. His conclusion is that it is a mistake for the English not to occupy the whole of the country, just as it was a mistake for them,

after bombarding Alexandria, not to take immediate possession, and he fears lest the second mistake should be no less disastrous than the first.

The remains of the Spaniards who were killed in the war of 1866, were transferred, Nov. 27, from the Island of San Lorenzo to the Lima Cemetery. Great honors were paid them, and the military and naval display was imposing.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, an officer of the French general staff has been discussing the prospects of a war between Russia and Germany, under the title of "L'Allemagne en Face de la Russie." In his opinion, East Prussia, with its population of 10,000,000, its abundance of supplies, and intersected as it is by large rivers, would be capable not only of easy defence, but would also offer a good base for offensive operations. The railways there are excellently placed for strategical purposes, and the lines of Prussian fortresses, all of modern construction and daily been strengthened, would render a Russian march upon Berlin an extremely difficult undertaking. On the other hand, the writer holds that a German invasion of Poland would be a very simple matter, owing to the fewness and weakness of the Russian fortresses and the inferiority of the Russian forces in the country. If Russia increased her forces without improving her fortifications, she would only add to the number of prisoners sure to accompany their inevitable fall. Having captured and occupied Poland, Germany in the opinion of the writer, would act according to political circumstances. A further advance upon Moscow, St. Petersburg or South Russia, would be a very difficult matter, on account of the bareness of the country and the probability of the war assuming a guerrilla character, and would only be justified by the necessities of the situation. But Poland of itself would not be bad prize, and Germany could so establish herself in it as to render all the efforts of Russia to recapture it fruitless.

It is stated on the authority of a cavalry officer at Cairo, that of the horses lost by the British Cavalry during the campaign, nearly all fell victims to starvation, or exhaustion resulting therefrom.



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ing drawn his sword when the Emperor and his suite kept theirs sheathed was understood. He had only lost his scabbard, and was seeking it. It was found, and the Field Marshal then resumed his usual cold and rigid demeanor.

ENGLAND has another Mason and Slidel case to settle. Three Cuban commanders who had surrendered to the Spaniards—Gen. Macer, Rodriguez and Castello, escaped from the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, on the coast of Africa, to Gibraltar. The Spanish government was apprised of their escape before they reached Gibraltar, and at once notified the authorities at Gibraltar to be on the look-out for "three convicts," taking pains, however, to conceal the fact that they were political prisoners. The British authorities at Gibraltar, without delaying for an examination, handed the men over immediately to the Spanish police, on the requisition from the government at Madrid. The mistake was discovered too late, and the British government thereupon, on learning the facts, immediately requested the Spanish authorities to return the prisoners. This they stoutly refused to do, and the decision of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to this effect has been approved by the King and the Council of Ministers. Consistency must compel the British government to insist upon the return of these fugitives, as the sacredness of England's soil against extradition for political offenses has always been insisted upon.

COMMENT is made in England on the long delay in conferring upon some other person the garber that belonged to the late Lord Beaconsfield. It is about a year and a half since Lord Beaconsfield died, and fifteen months since the

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New York Daily Tribune, Nov. 12.

The descriptions of the march, the bivouac, the battle, the customs of the service, the trials, pleasures, oddities and routine of a military career as it looks to the men in the ranks, are fresh and vivid, and the narrative passages are full of spirit. Notwithstanding that so much has been written about the war, Private McCarthy seems to have given us something new.

Richmond Daily Dispatch, [Leading Paper in Va.]

In fact, we wouldn't be surprised if it should prove to be as popular as has any book treating of the war or its incidents. North and South the private soldiers will read it with delight, and the officers will enjoy it too.

Richmond Christian Advocate, Nov. 2, says:

By all means let our readers get this book.

But don't commence to read it after dark unless you have good eyesight and wish to sit up all night. You will not put it down until the last sentence is read. He who buys this book will read it; he who reads it will surely wish to buy it. The first proposition is high compliment.

The second assertion is higher praise, and can truthfully be affirmed of not one book in a thousand. Altogether, in our judgment, this is the best book of its character we have seen.

Religious Herald, Richmond, Va., Nov. 16.

This is one of the freshest and most readable books on the late war that has yet been published. The reading of this volume will be a rare treat to the old soldier and full of interest to all who want to know the Confederate soldier as he really appeared in camp, on the march, and on the field of battle.

New York Herald, Nov. 6.

Mr. McCarthy presents in the pages of his modest volume a series of striking pictures of army life, as it really was on the Confederate side; and the local coloring is so warm and bright one gets a clear idea of the Confederate soldier as he fought and suffered for his cause. The descriptions of marches and camp life scenes are full of life and humor, and the author touches on the discontents as well as the pleasures of active service in a way that shows his familiarity with its various phases.

Norfolk Landmark.

The scenes presented have been gathered from the field of actual observation and stern experience, and placed before the reader in an artistic and scholarly manner that renders the book doubly attractive, while the illustrations of Mr. Sheppard set upon many of them a vivid light

that shows to the life the "soldier-boy" in all the phases and evolutions he followed—as the raw recruit, the veteran, in the camp, upon the march, and upon the battlefield. The book is of true worth.

Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va., Nov. 22.

We regard it as a valuable contribution to our war literature, and a fitting memorial of that gallant body of men with whom our author marched for four terrible years. Mr. McCarthy possesses a wonderful artistic power in reproducing the scenes through which he has passed, and his volume is written in that fresh, simple, unassuming, but vigorous strain, which is characteristic of the true painter. The language is always chaste and appropriate; the topics are well selected; the sketches are always vivid; the sentiments are always just; and the whole is marked by sterling good sense.

Insignia were delivered up to the Queen by Mr. Ralph D'Israelli. This long delay is said to be without precedent.

The saluting by British troops of the sacred carpet destined for Mecca has given great umbrage to religious people in England and Ireland.

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ham, whose wonderful remedies for the cure of all diseases peculiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

MARRIED.

BLAIR—PRICE.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1882, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Truman M. Post, of St. Louis, Miss FLORENCE A., daughter of R. B. Price, of Columbia, Mo., to FRANK P. BLAIR, of St. Louis, late of the 3d U. S. Artillery.

MAGRUDER—BURNS.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, Doctor G. L. MAGRUDER to Miss BELLE BURNS, daughter of General W. W. BURNS, U. S. Army.

ROBINSON—NETTLETON.—Nov. 22, at Daquinon, Ill., by the Rev. Father Klocke, at the residence of the Hon. G. W. Wall, brother of the bride, Lieut. D. ROBINSON, 7th Infantry, to Miss EMILY NETTLETON. No cards.

STEPHENSON—WILSON.—At Boston Highlands, Mass., Nov. 21, Surgeon FRANK B. STEPHENSON, U. S. N., to Miss ROSS WILSON.

BIRTHS.

FULLER.—At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 21, to the wife of Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

PIED.

AULICK.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, J. WILLY AULICK, son of the late Commodore John H. Aulick, U. S. Navy.

BLAKE.—At Charleston, S. C., Nov. 20, 1882, EDWARD D. BLAKE, formerly captain 8th U. S. Infantry.

EAGLE.—In New York City, Nov. 26, Commodore HENRY EAGLE, U. S. N., in the 82d year of his age.

HOBY.—At Medford, Mass., Nov. 17, Passed Assistant Engineer JAMES M. HOBY, U. S. Navy.

MERRILL.—At St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21, Mrs. LEWIS MERRILL, wife of Major Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

STRONG.—At Columbia, S. C., Nov. 28, Rear Admiral JAMES H. STRONG, U. S. Navy, retired.

TYLER.—At New York City, Nov. 30, DANIEL TYLER, formerly 1st lieutenant 1st U. S. Artillery, and brigadier-general of volunteers during the war.

VERNON.—At Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., October 23, Mrs. MARY VERNON, wife of Commissary Surgt. Charles Vernon, U. S. Army.

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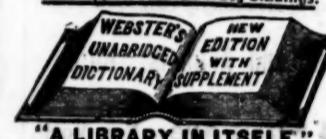
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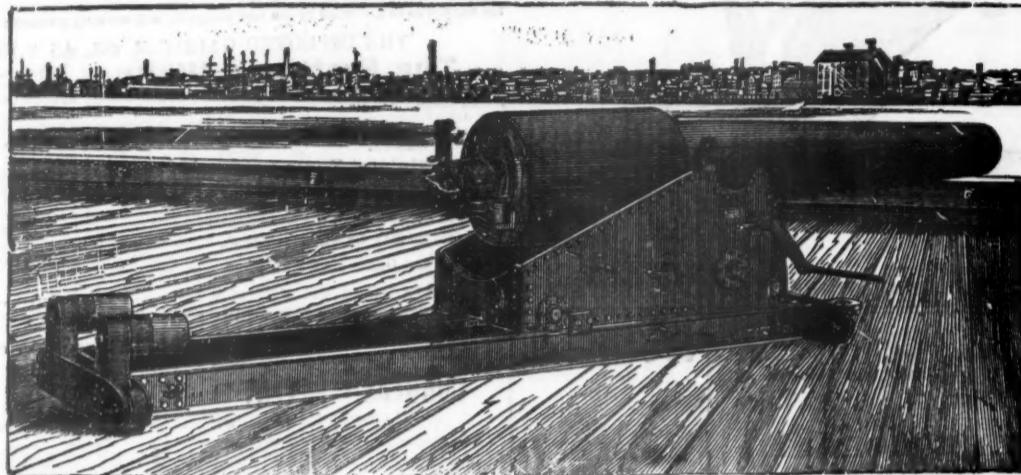
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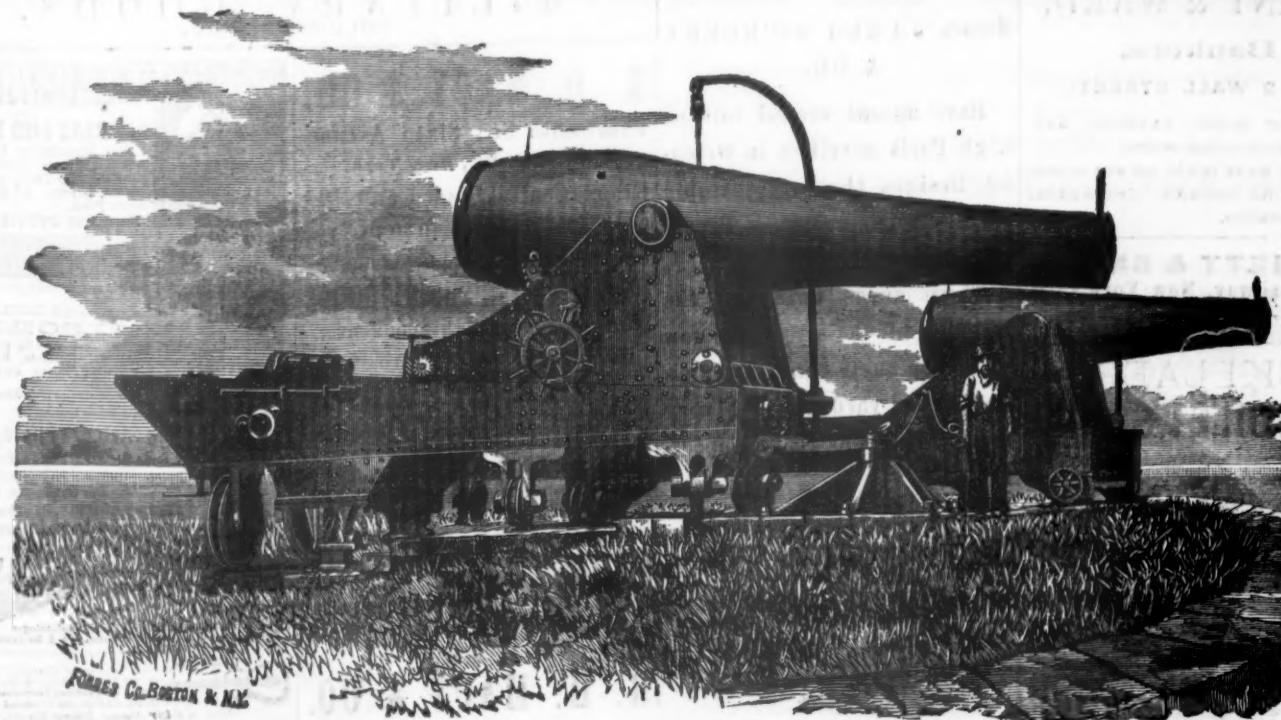
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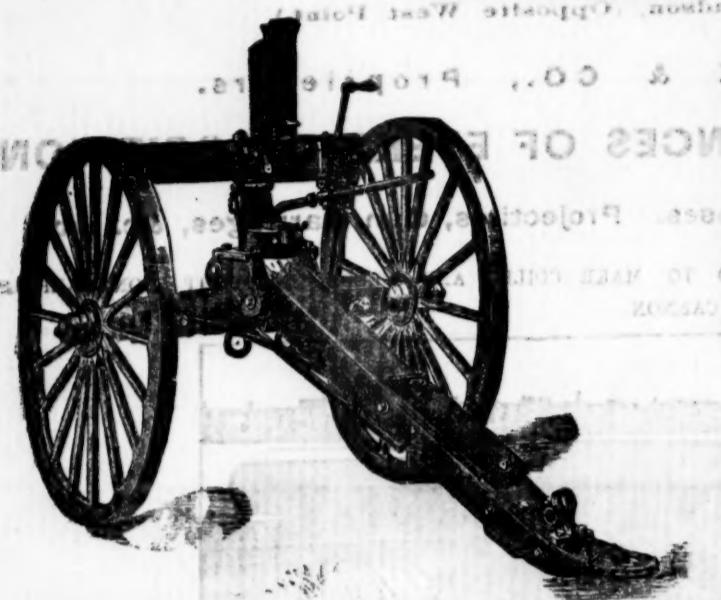
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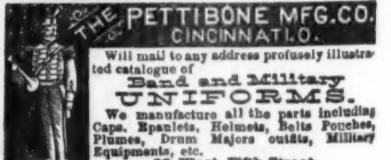
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